

BIBLIOTHECA INDICA:
A
COLLECTION OF ORIENTAL WORKS

PUBLISHED BY THE
ASIATIC SOCIETY OF BENGAL
NEW SERIES, No. 1412

BARDIC AND HISTORICAL SURVEY OF RAJPUTANA.

A
DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGUE
OF
BARDIC AND HISTORICAL MANUSCRIPTS.

SECTION I:
Prose Chronicles.

PART II:
Bikaner State



BY
DR L. P. TESSITORI.
FASCICULUS I.

CALCUTTA:
PRINTED AT THE BAPTIST MISSION PRESS,
AND PUBLISHED BY THE
ASIATIC SOCIETY, 1, PARK STREET
1918.

The ii Part of the i Section of the *Descriptive Catalogue of Bardic and Historical Manuscripts*,—describing the manuscripts of Prose Chronicles found in the Bikaner State—of which the present is the first fasciculus, is compiled on the same lines and principle as the i Part, which was initiated at Jodhpur over a year ago. The object kept in view in preparing this *Catalogue*, has been not only to give an adequate idea of the extent and importance of the literature with which it deals, but also to collect and classify all the manuscript materials available for a *History of Bikaner*, which I am compiling under the ægis of H. H. the Maharaja. The present fasciculus describes all the manuscripts of Prose Chronicles found in the Darbar Library in the Fort, and will shortly be followed by another fasciculus describing manuscripts in private collections, at Bikaner and in the district.

L. P. T.

Bikaner, the 30th March, 1916.

A DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGUE OF BARDIC AND HISTORICAL MSS.

MS. 1 :—वौकानेर रै राठौड़ाँ री ख्यात सिंघायच दयालदास कृत

A huge volume, leather-bound, consisting of 394 leaves, 16" × 11" in size. The number of the lines of writing in each page is not uniform, the pages in the beginning comprising only 16-20 lines of writing of about 20 *akṣaras*, the pages at the end about 35 lines of about 35 *akṣaras*. The manuscript was apparently all written by one and the same hand. It contains a *khyāta* or chronicle of Bikaner from the origin of the world and of the Rāthōras to the death of mahārājā Ratana Singha (Samvat 1908). The chronicle was compiled by Cāraṇa Sindhāyaca Dayāla Dāsa in obedience to an order by mahārājā Sirdār Singha of Bikaner, and was written by Cāraṇa Vithū Cāvadhō. The work is styled in the preface "Khyāta Rāthōrāḍā ri." It begins—

श्रीगणेशाय नमः श्रीकरनीजी सहाय ओसरख्यै नमः ॥
अथ ख्यात राठौड़ाँ री घुलासा याददास्ति श्रीश्री १०८ श्रीश्रीश्रीहजूर
रा ऊकम सूं सिंधायच दयालदास लिखाई वीठू चांवडै लिखी ॥
तम्बेरममुखविदितजस करैहि सिंध जगकाज (i) वंदुं तिह परदेवता
जिंह अघार दुजराज (ii) १...

After the above stanza and other 5 stanzas in honour of Gaṇapati, mahārājā Sirdār Singha, and the five gods, the work proper begins with a chapter on the *Sūryavamśa ri pādhiyā*, starting from Nārāyaṇa. In the genealogical series, Rāma Candra is the 64th, and Jē Canda the 254th. The life and exploits of Jē Canda of Kanōja are described at great length, partly in verses, and partly in rhymed prose (*vacanikā*) in Hindi, and the authority of two works is quoted, which are stated to have been composed during Jē Canda's life-time, namely: the *Jē mayāṅka jāsa candrikā* by kavi Madhukara, and the *Jē canda prakāśa* by Bhaṭ[t]a Kedāra. The date of the birth of Sindhō is given as Samvat 1175 (p. 42b), and from this event the chronicle proper immediately begins as follows :—

राव सीहा ने विषा करवाया । बावन वेठ कर मुगलों सै फते
पाया । देस कनवज रा वसण दीना नहीं । पीछे पातसाह राव सीहे
कुं दिल्ली कदमों बुलाया । कनवज का मुनसब अनायत कीया । जिस
वषत कनवज लारै थोड़ा सा मुलक रै गया । पैदास लाख चौईश
२४ रौ रछी । ...etc.

'From the death of Sihò (S. 1243) to the end, the text is all in Marwari prose, except for commemorative verses occasionally quoted.' After the life of Āsathāna, an account is inserted of the life of Pābū, in which the latter is represented as a son of Udala, son of Dhādhala (भांघलजी रै बेटा दोष डवा । बडौ जदल बोटी आसल । और जदल रै बेटा दोष दुवा । बडौ बूड़ौ बोटा (sic) पाबूजौ, p. 47b). Pp. 93a-98b contain an account of Karanijī, the deified Cāranī who is regarded as the tutelary goddess of Bikaner, and she is described as having been born in Samvat 1473 at Soyāpa, from Kiniyò Mehò and Ādhī Devala. The account of RĀVA JODHò begins p. 117b and continues at length till p. 131b, where the following list is given of his sons :—

श्रीवीकौजी १ स्रुजौजी २ दूदौजी ३ वीदौजी ४ कमांजी ५
सातल ६ जोगायत ७ वरसींघ ८ नौबकन ९ सिवराज १० सांवतसी
११ वखवीर १२ करन १३ रायमल १४ भोज १५ कूपौ १६ रामा १७.

From this point, the chronicler leaves the Rāthòras of Jodhpur and takes to consider only Vikò, the founder of Bikaner. It is therefore from this point (p. 131b) that the chronicle of Bikaner practically begins.

After three introductory lines, giving the date of birth (S. 1495) and *janmapatrikā* of Vikò, the narrative begins p. 132a as follows :—

अकदा प्रस्ताव राव जोधौजी दरबार कौयां विराजै है । नै
सारा भाई वां अमराव वां कंवर हाजर है । जिसै कंवर श्रीवी-
कौजी भौतर सूं आया । अरु रावजी सूं मुजरौ कर काका कांघलजी
रै आगै विराजौया...

and continues relating how Jodhò, on seeing Vikò talk to Kādhala in the ear, asked them whether they were plotting to conquer some new land. Whereupon the two, not to allow themselves to be joked upon, resolved to go and conquer the country of Jāgaḷū, about which they had heard from Nāpò, a Sākhālò who was in the service of Jodhò. Accordingly, Vikò

set out with the consent of Jodhò and accompanied by his uncles Kādhala Mādāna, Maṇḍalò and Nāthū. and his brother Vīdò, and Sākhālò Nāpò, Pañihāra Velò, Vēda Lalò and Lākhaṇa Sī, Kothārī Còtha Mala, and Vachāvata Vara Sīgha, and this was in Samvat 1522 (p. 132b). The first night they halted at Maṇḍora, and from there took with them the image of Bhērū, called *Gorò*. With 100 horses and 500 infantrymen. Vikò then went straight to Desanoka. where he paid homage to Karanījī. From Desanoka he proceeded to Cādāsara, where he stopped 3 years. and thence to Koḍamadesara, where he stopped also 3 years. In the last-mentioned place he installed the image of *Gorò*. Then he proceeded to Jāgaḷū, where he stopped 10 years. During this period he married the daughter of Sekhò, the Bhātī rāva of Pūgaḷa. In Samvat 1535, Vikò made an attempt to build a fort at Koḍamadesara, but the Bhātīs of Sekhò did not allow him to remain there, and after a fight he had to go elsewhere. The new place he selected for the fort was the *Rāṭī Ghātī*, in the way from Multan to Nāgòra. Here he built a fort in Samvat 1542, and founded the city of Bikaner in Samvat 1545 (p. 136a).

The chronicle continues describing all the gradual conquests of Vikò, viz. how he subjugated the Jātas, the Joiyās, the Khicīs of Deva Rāja Mānasīghòta, the Sākhālās of Jāgaḷū, the Bhātīs of Sekhò, the chief of Pūgaḷa; how he took Kharajā from Subha Rāma, Bhāraṅga from Sāraṇa Pūlò. Sidhamukha from Kasbò Kāvāra Pāḷa, Balūḍī from Pūniyò Kānò, Rāyasalānò from Venīvāḷa Rāya Sāḷa, Sekhasara from Godò Pādū, Sūī from Sīhāga Còkhò, Dhānasīyò from Sohuvò Amarò; how he took Dronapura from rānò Vara Sala, a Mohila, and assigned it to his brother Vīdò. Next comes an account of the expedition against Sāraṅga Khā of Hisāra. which cost Kādhala his life (S. 1546, *sākha rò gīta* : बानाणे पंडे पडुग बल बाघौ...), and the subsequent defeat Sāraṅga Khā sustained at the hands of Vikò (S. 1547). Pp. 146b ff. contain an account of the expedition Vikò made against Jodhpur at the death of Sātala, and the expedition is explained as undertaken only in order to get the old arms and trophies of the Rāthòra rāvas, which Jodhò had promised to Vikò, on the latter's ceding to him Lāraṇū and renouncing to his right of succession. The last pages describe how Vikò released Vara Sīgha of Meratò (*sākha rò gīta* by Cāṇaṇa), and defeated Nirabāna Rīṇa Mala, a chief of Khandelò (*sākha rò gīta*). The death of Vikò is mentioned p. 151b as having taken place in Samvat 1561.

Next follows the *khyāta* of LŪṆA KARANA, Narò, Vikò's eldest son, having ruled for only 4 months. It begins :—

पौकै कितईक दिनां सूं रावजौ श्रीवीकैजौ जमी दाबी ह्यै ।
जिके कितौकेक भोमैया फिर गया हा । तिणां नूं पायनांमौ कर्ण

सारू राव श्रीलूखकर्णजी फौज कर पधारीया । सागै इतरा सिरदार ।
भाई वडसीजी... etc. (p. 152a).

The *khyāta* of Lūṇa Karaṇa especially describes the repressing of the rebellion of Cāhuvāṇa Māna Siṅgha Depālōta of Dadrevò, the expeditions against Kāmkhānī Dōlat Khā of Phatēpura and against Cāyalavārò, the marrying of the daughter of rānā Rāya Mala of Cītorā, the expedition against Jesalmer and the capture of rāvaḷa Devī Dāsa, and lastly the expedition against Nāranōla, in which Lūṇa Karaṇa lost his life (S. 1583, p. 158b). The text is interspersed with commemorative songs by Vīṭhū Sāvaḷa and Mēḍū Lālò.

The *khyāta* of Jēta Sī, who succeeded, begins from an attempt of Udē Karaṇa Vidāvata, ṭhākura of Droṇapura, to fall on Bikaner and take it by surprise :—

पौछै राव लखकर्णजी काम आया । तद उण दिन रौ चढीयो
वीदावत उदैकर्ण जौणपुर रौ ठाकुर गांव डोसी सूं वादै रघौ वीकानेर
आयो । अर मन मै वीकानेर लैण रौ है.... etc. (p. 159a).

The first exploit of Jēta Sī was a punitive expedition against Droṇapura, whose Thākura sought refuge with the Khān of Nāgōra, after which Jēta Sī gave Droṇapura to Vidāvata Sāgò Samsārācandōta. Next we have the expedition against Sihānakōṭa, and immediately after it, an account of how Jēta Sī helped his brother-in-law Sāgò—the future founder of Sāgānēra—to conquer Mōjābād and Amarasara in the territory of Ambera, and Gāgò to fight Sekhò Sūjāvata (*sākha rò gīta* : सके छर अछराण दल पूर आयौ सिपर...). At this point the main narrative is interrupted by the insertion of some particulars regarding Karaniji, the Cāraṇī saint, who was still living at Desanoka. It is stated that she in her old age went to Jesalmer to restore rāvaḷa Jēta Sī his health. From Jesalmer she went to Khārōrò, and hence to Bēghatī, where she met Harabū Sākhālò, and lastly proceeded to Ghariyālò where she consumed herself into the fire of *yoga* (*sākha rò gīta* : उदी अंग छं जाग...). The year given for her death is Samvat 1595, as recorded in the *dūhò* following :—

पनरै सै पिआंणवै	चैत सुकल गुर नम्म ¹ ।
देवी सागण देह सूं	पूगा जोत परम्म ॥ १ ॥

After the above interruption, the chronicle of Jēta Sī is resumed with the defeat inflicted on Sāh Kamarò, the son of

¹ MS. °म.

Bābar, who had taken Bharathanēra (Bhaṭanēra) and thence marched over Bikaner (*sākha rī kavītā*). Pp. 174a ff. describe how Māla De usurped the throne of Jodhpur by murdering his own father Gāgò, and in Samvat 1598 fell upon Bikaner. Jēta Si was killed in the attempt of opposing him (3 *sākha rā gīta*, the first by Sūjō Nagarājōta, pp. 177b-178a), and Māla De took Bikaner with half the territory, the other half remaining to Kalyāna Singha, a son of Jēta Si, who had taken refuge at Sarasò. The *khyāta* closes with the information that Bhīva Rāja, a brother of Kalyāna Singha, went to Dilli and propitiated the emperor Hamāū (p. 178b).

The *khyāta* of KALYĀNA SINGHA (pp. 179a-200b) begins from the arrival of Virama De Dūdāvata in Sarasò:—

पीछे रावजी श्रीकल्याणसिंघजी सरसै विराजतां वीरमदे दूदावत
आयो तिका इण तहै । ...,

and continues with a very long description of the contest of Virama De with rāva Māla De of Jodhpur, the main thread of the narrative being resumed only p. 182a as follows:—

पीछे वीरमदेजी कितेखेक साथ स्रं गांव छोड नौसरैया स्र °
राव कल्याणसिंघजी धनै सरसै गया । नै रावजी वीरमदेजी रौ वडो
घातरौ कौवी अरु वडा जावता कौया पीछे वीरमदेजी रावजी नै
कयौ कै° भीवराजजी दिली है स्र आप न्हारौ घातरौ रौ कागद
लिख देवौ । तौ न्हे पण पातसाहजी रै पावां लागीं ।... etc.

Subsequently, Virama De went to join Bhīva Rāja at Dilli and things turned out very favourable to them, when in Samvat 1599 the emperor Hamāyū was dispossessed by Ser Sāh, a friend of theirs. When Ser Sāh invaded Marwar, Kalyāna Singha joined him with his forces. The defeat of Māla De culminating in the capture of Jodhpur, assured to Kalyāna Singha the possession of Bikaner, and to Virama De that of Meratò. The account of the above facts is very detailed, but inaccurate (*Gīta* on Kalyāna Singha, by Nagarājōta Hamīra Sūjāvata, pp. 187b-188a; *dūhā* by Virama De : जननी धिन जै जन्मीयां... pp. 189a-b; *kavīta* on Māla De by Jhūthò Āsiyò : भागौ नौ वाराह...). In the war between Māla De of Jodhpur and Jē Mala Viramadevòta of Meratò, Kalyāna Singha sent a body of 1,000 horses to the help of the latter, and Māla De was defeated and put to flight and his royal insignia captured. Pp. 194a-197a describe how Thākura Si Jētasīòta retook Bharathanēra in S. 1606, but lost it again to the Muhammadans shortly afterwards and was himself killed in the battle.

Pp. 197b-198a give a genealogy of the descendants of Thākura Sī, who are called *Vāghāvatā Vīkās*, and the descendants of Nārāṇa,—to whom Kalyāṇa Sīṅha gave Ēvārò in S. 1607, who are called *Nārāṇōtā Vīkās*, and next relate how Vāghò Thākurasīōtā went to Dillī and with his feats of bravery ingratiated himself to Akbar, who restored him the fief of Bhara thanēra. The last six pages contain a description of the coalition of Hājī Khā of Ajmer and rānā Udē Sīṅha of Mewar against Māla De of Jodhpur (pp. 198a-199a), the difference subsequently arisen between Hājī Khā and Udē Sīṅha over a dancing girl kept by the former, whom Udē Sīṅha longed to possess, the coalition of Hājī Khā and Māla De against the Rāṇa, and his defeat at Haramārò, the capture of Meratò, the loss of Ajmer, and the fief Māla De gave to Hājī Khā in Jētārāṇa (p. 200a). The *khyāta* closes with the list of the *satīs* of Kalyāṇa Sīṅha (S. 1628).

The *khyāta* of RĀYA SĪNGHA begins p. 200b as follows :—

अर राव कल्याणसिंघजी री वषत दीवाणगी री काम सांगौजी करता । सूं जिणां दिनां मै सांगौजी व्हावत गुजरा हा । पीकै वीकानेर आया तद रावजी श्रीरायसिंघजी सांगौजी री हवेली पधारीया । नै गठ दाषल हुवा । ता पीकै व्हावत कर्मचंद दरबार मै हाजर ऊवौ । तद रावजी श्रीरायसिंघजी इण नूँ दीवाणगी री विलत अनायत करी ।... etc.

The events are not given in due chronological order. First we have an account of how Rāya Sīṅha was introduced to Akbar by *kāvara* Māna Sīṅha of Ābera, how Rāya Sīṅha and Māna Sīṅha defeated the *Paṭhāṇas* of Aṭaka (p. 205a) (*sākha rō gīta*, p. 205b), and how Akbar conferred on Rāya Sīṅha the title of *rājā* (p. 205b) and a *mansab* of 4 thousand with a jurisdiction over 52 *parganas* (S. 1634). Then the chronicler skips back to the expedition against Ahmadabad (4 *sāyada rā gīta*, the first of which begins: *बैहमंदपुर जीप जोधपुर आवू*, p. 206a), and particularly indulges in a description of the bravery of Rāma Sīṅha, Rāya Sīṅha's brother, who captured Ahmad after killing his elephant (*sākha rī nīsānī*: *सोलै से तौसे समे*... p. 207b). Next he gives a list of the Rajputs killed in the last-mentioned conflict, and after it skips back to Rāya Sīṅha's marriage with Jasamā De, the daughter of rānā Udē Sīṅha, and the gift of 50 elephants he bestowed on the *Cāraṇas* on that occasion. The names of 7 *Cāraṇas* and 1 *Bhāṭa* are given in this connection :—

हाथी १ दूदैं आसीयै नूं दीनां । हाथी १ देवराज रतनूं नै दीनै (sic) । हाथी १ दुरसै आठै नूं दीनां । हाथी १ बारट अखजी नूं दीनां । हाथी १ बारट लखेजी नै । हाथी १ गैपै तुंकारै सिंढायच नै दीनां । हाथी १ भुल्लै सांशियै नै दीनां । हाथी १ भाट खेतसी गांव दागड़ै रै नै दीनां (p. 208b). (*Sāyada rò gīta* : रहसी जग बोल घणा दिन रासा...)

The next subject treated is the expedition against Sultān of Sirohī, which Rāya Sīngha undertook by order of Akbar, and carried out most successfully by capturing Sultān himself and taking him prisoner to Bikaner (3 commemorative songs, p. 210a). Pp. 210b-214b exhibit a copy—in *devanāgarī*—of the *firman* by Akbar, in which Rāya Sīngha is recognized as a lord of 52 *parganas*. Then we have a description of how Rāya Sīngha conquered Jodhpur from *rāva* Candra Sena and held it for 1 year (p. 214b), and during this period gave the village of Bhadorò, in the Nāgōra territory, to Sādū Mālò, and four other villages to Ādhò Durasò, and *lākhapasāvas* to Bārāṭha Lākhò, Bārāṭha Śaṅkara, etc. (*sākhā rò kavitta*). Jodhpur is stated to have remained in the hands of Rāya Sīngha till S. 1639, when he asked Akbar to give it to Udè Sīngha (*sāyada rò gīta* by Ratanū Deva Rāja : अई भाग रासा बपन तप ईषता..., p. 215b). In S. 1642 Akbar commanded Rāya Sīngha to the Dekhan, and while there Rāya Sīngha ordered his chief minister Vachāvata Karma Canda to build at Bikaner a new fort, *Navò Kota*, which is the one that is now extant. The foundations were laid in Samvat 1645, and it was completed in Samvat 1650 (p. 216a). Follows the description of Rāya Sīngha's marriage at Jesalmer (S. 1649), and in this connection an anecdote is related concerning Sindhāyaca Gèpò, and his habit of addressing all people as "thou", which had won him the nickname of *Tūkārò*. On that occasion, Rāya Sīngha bestowed some more gifts on the Cāraṇas, chiefly on : Mahadū Jādò, Ratanū Deva Rāja, and Sādū Mālò (commem. song by Sindhāyaca Gèpò : किसै राण रावल किसै राव राजा कौयौ, p. 216a). P. 216a mentions a work (*Bhāsa*) in praise of Rāya Sīngha, which was composed by Bārāṭha Śaṅkara and was rewarded by Rāya Sīngha with one crore of rupees and a *jāgīr* in Nāgōra (*sāyada rò gīta* by Ādhò Durasò : सबदौ लग कीड़ सजाद रायसिंह...). The last pages contain a description of Karma Canda's plot for murdering Rāya Sīngha and placing Daḷapata on the throne, Karma Canda's taking refuge with Akbar, Akbar's reassuming from Rāya Sīngha the *parganas* of Bhatanèra, Kasūra and others and assigning them to Daḷapata (S. 1656, p. 217b), Daḷapata's fighting against Rāya

Siṅha and against Jāvadīn and being captured by the latter; the rebellion and death of Amara Siṅha and the songs sung by Cāraṇī Padamā—Sādū Mālō's sister—on the occasion (S. 1654, pp. 218a-219a); the death of Prithī Rāja (S. 1657); the death of Rāma Siṅha at Kalyāṇapura (S. 1656, commem. song: सरणार् चरण वषाणै सबदी, p. 220a); and lastly the death of Rāya Siṅha, which took place at Burāṇapura, in Saṃvat 1668 (*marasyò* by Adhò Durasò : वडौ खूर सुदतार रायसिंघ विसरांनौयां, p. 221a).

The *khyāta* of DAḶAPATA SINGHA begins p. 221a as follows :—

पोकै दलपतसिंघजी गादी विराजीया । दलपतसिंघजी रौ जन्म
सं० १६२१ । पागण वद । ८ ॥ इछ ॥ ४४ । ४५ ॥ दलपतसिंघजी
रौ जन्मपत्री । सं० १६६८ राजा हुवा ॥ तद दिल्ली जाय पातसाह
जिहानगौर रै कदमां लागा । खूं वरस । १ । चाकरी करौ... etc.

The *khyāta* is a very short one. It relates how Daḷapata incurred the displeasure of the Emperor by refusing to go to court, whereas Sūra Siṅha, his brother, succeeded in gaining the favour of the Emperor, and obtained from him the necessary help for making himself lord of Bikaner. Daḷapata was defeated and captured and taken to Ajmer, where he broke off from the jail, after killing his wives, and sword in hand met a glorious death (*sāyada rò gīta* : काषां जद लौध किसन चौ कासण... and *kavitta* : दूठ पाष देषतां... p. 225a).

The *khyāta* of SŪRA SINGHA properly begins p. 225b with the dates of his birth (S. 1651) and accession to the throne (S. 1670), and then a copy of three *firmans* giving a list of the *parganas* assigned to him by Jahāgīr :—

पोकै दिल्ली गया तठै पातसाह जहानगौरजी मुनसब इनायत
कौयो । जिण मै पड़गना बगस्या तिण रौ सनंध रौ नकलां रौ बाद ॥
फरमांण फलोधी रौ ॥... etc.

Before the beginning proper, however, some miscellaneous information is anticipated, namely: the revenge Sūra Siṅha took on the descendants of the traitor Vachāvata Karma Canda, the reassuming of some *jāgīrs* and privileges, and the gift of a *lākhapasāva* to Gāḍana Colò, who had composed a *velī* in his honour. The gift is commemorated in the *dūhò* following :—

खोलै राषण आप रां	खोलै नै कर चाव ।
सूरजमाल समापीया	पण धर लाषपसाव ॥ १ ॥

(S. 1672, p. 225b). Almost the whole of the *khyāta* of Sūra Singha consists of an account of the war consequent upon the rebellion of Khuram to his father Jahāgīr, and the part Sūra Singha played in it (comm. song by Siṇḍhāyaca Kisanò : गिरंद माहटण... p. 227b). The last three pages are devoted to Gōṛa Gopāla Dāsa, who distinguished himself in the suppression of the rebellion of the *navāb* of Thāṭhò (pp. 229a-b), and to thākura Udè Bhāṇa of Mahājana, who defeated a revolt of the Joiyās. The death of Sūra Singha in the Dekhan is mentioned p. 230a and the year is given as Samvat 1688.

The *khyāta* of KARANA SINGHA begins from a contest he had with rāva Amara Singha,—the banished son of Gaja Singha of Jodhpur—to whom Sāh Jahā had assigned Nāgōra, which had been in the possession of the *rājās* of Bikaner (pp. 230b-231a). Then it describes Karana Singha's campaign against the *rājā* of Jvārī, who had rebelled to Sāh Jahā and was eventually defeated and captured in Samvat 1704, and after it the campaign Karana Singha made against the *rāva* of Pūgala and the division he made of the territory of Pūgala amongst the Sekhāvata Bhātīs (*sākha rī nīsānī* by Sādū Mahesa Dāsa : सोले से वेहनरे... S. 1673, p. 232a). Next comes the description of Orangzeb's usurpation of the imperial throne (S. 1715, pp. 232b-233a), the death of Amara Singha (p. 233b), and then again the usurpation of Orangzeb, related at more length. Pp. 236a-238a contain a series of *jhūlanā dūhās* in honour of Kesari Singha—the second son of Karana Singha—composed by Kaviyò Lūṇa Karana (करण प्रणाम प्रमेस कुं .. etc.). Follows a very interesting anecdote, illustrative of the attitude of the Rajputs towards the intolerant policy of Orangzeb. Orangzeb, it is stated, had devised a scheme for taking all the Rajput nobles beyond the Aṭaka, under the pretext of a military expedition, and there forcibly convert them to the Islam. But the Rajputs were informed of the plot and, when they reached the Indus, they contrived to make the Mugals cross first, and then, when the boats came back to fetch them, destroyed them all and returned to their lands. It is stated that the first to strike the axe on the boats was Karana Singha, and in recognition of this fact he was given by the consent of all the Rajputs the title of "Emperor of Hindustan" (हिंदुस्थान रै पातसाह). The fact is commemorated in the *gīta* following:—

करण प्रथी इकराह पतसाह आरंभ करे

कूच कर हले दरकूच काजा ।

अटक असुरांग रा कटक सब उतरे

रहे तट वार हिंदवांग राजा ॥ १ ॥

वंस घटतीस मिल वात यह विचारौ
 जोर औरंग पड़े सोर जाडौ ।
 सूर रौ सूर केवांण भुज साहीयां
 आभ पड़तां ऊवौ भूप आडौ ॥ २ ॥
 कुहाड़ां मार जिहाज बटका करे
 धीर सारां धरे मेट घोषो ।
 करां घग तोल मुष बोल कहीयो करन
 जितै ऊभौ इतै नहीं जोषो ॥ ३ ॥
 करन वाषांण दुनौयांण धिन धिन कहै
 घरम क्षत्रीयांण भुज अमर धारू ।
 अटक सूं लीयां हिंदवांण आयो उरड़
 मुरड़ पतसाह वीकांण मारू ॥ ४ ॥ (p. 239b).

After two other songs, one of which by *Siṅdhāyaca Thākura* Si, the chronicler proceeds to relate how Orangzeb called *Karaṇa* *Siṅgha* to Dillī to kill him, but afterwards thought it wiser to command him to *Orangābād*, and, whilst *Karaṇa* *Siṅgha* was there, resumed the *mansab* of Bikaner. In *Samvat* 1724, the *mansab* of Bikaner was given to *Anopa* *Siṅgha*. The last page mentions three villages in the territory of *Orangābād*, which *Karaṇa* *Siṅgha* granted to *Cāranas*, to wit: *Vikāsara* to *Sādū* *Mahesa* *Dāsa*, *Dātālī* to *Ratanā* *Māna*, and *Revārō* to *Kaviyō* *Lūṇa* *Karaṇa*; and then the death of *Karaṇa* *Siṅgha* which took place at *Orangābād* in *Samvat* 1726 (commem. *gīta*: नरां नाह पतसाह बोडाड़ सकीयो नही..., p. 241b).

The *khyāta* of *ANOPA* *SINGHA* begins with a list of the *parganas* in the *mansab* of Bikaner, and then an account of *Anopa* *Siṅgha*'s participation in the war against *Siva* *Rāja* in the *Dekhan*:—

पौकै अनोपसिंहजी नै पातसाहजी दख्य है बंदोबस्त सारू
 मेलीया । जिगां दिनां सिवराज राजगढ रौ घोड़ां हजार ३००००
 दिष्य मै सारी जागा डंड ठहरावै वा० मुलक लूटै । तिख पर माराज
 पातसाहजी है हुकम सूं मौज लेर पधारीया । परै सूं सिवराज
 आयौ... etc. (p. 242a).

After the end of the war, *Anopa* *Siṅgha* was conferred by *Orangzeb* the title of *mahārājā* (*sāyada rō gīta*: सिवौ बाहादर अत

सबल... etc.). Follow the expeditions against Sikandara of Vijāpura and Tānā Sāh of Golakūṇḍa (pp. 242b-243a; commem. song: रूप कौ अनूप रस...), a *kavitta* on Orangzeb's religious intolerance (उदैपुर प्रण कौयौ..., p. 243a), and minor accounts of marriages and the internal disturbances caused by the Bhātīs of Cūḍera (pp. 243b-ff.). P. 247a it is recorded that Anopa Singha was a great scholar, and composed works in Sanskrit, amongst which the *Anūparatnākara* and *Anūpameghamālā*. Then we have the story of the trouble caused by Vanamālī Dāsa, an illegitimate son of Karana Singha, who enjoyed the favour of the Emperor, until Anopa Singha succeeded in getting rid of him (pp. 247b-248b). P. 249a records the death of Anopa Singha at Ādūnī, in Samvat 1755 (commem. song: दल साह रां वाह दोष राह दापै दुनौ...)

The *khyāta* of SARŪPA SINGHA is a very short and unimportant one in itself, but is enlarged by the insertion of some extraneous matter relating to Jodhpur beginning :—

अरु सं० १७६२ चैत्र सुद १५ नै पातसाहजी दुरगदास ऊपर
वडा महर्वांन ह्नु अरु वीनती कर जोधपुर अजीतसिंघजी ने
बगसायो... (p. 249a),

and by a biographical account of Padama Singha—the eldest son of Karana Singha—from the quarrel over a deer which took place at Orangābād between Mohana Singha—another son of Karana Singha—and the imperial *koṭavāla*, and in which Padama Singha killed the latter (pp. 249b-250b) (four commem. *gītas*, one of which by Dhadhavāriṇi Dvārakā Dāsa. pp. 251a-b), to the glorious death he met in the Dekhan (p. 256b) (commem. songs: लाग पग सेव जाम सिस लागौ .. etc., p. 257a-b). The chronicle of Sarūpa Singha proper begins only p. 258a :—

अरु जिणां दिनां मै सुषत्तारी मूघड़ै खचनाथ रौ कैः वां इणां
रै जिलै मै इतरी आसांमी हेः औसवाल कोठारी कूकड़चोपड़ौ
नैखसी जीवणदासौत... etc.

It consists only of a description of some intrigues which took place at Bikaner, while the young *mahārājā* was in the Dekhan, and terminated in the putting to death of Kothārī Nēna Si and three other officers who were suspected to be hostile to the Māji. Sarūpa Singha died in Samvat 1757, after a reign of only two years (p. 260b).

The *khyāta* of SUJĀNA SINGHA begins p. 260 with Orangzeb's transfer of his capital from Dilli to Orangābād :—

सू० पातसाहजी इय तरे दिली छोडी सं १७५८ दिली मै
फकीर सिरमद कुं सरवाया सू० बी सिरमद वडो अवनीयो सिद्ध
हो... etc.

Commemorative *dūhō* (p. 261b) :—

केई बैसी गमरू कदर केई मनमोजी पीर ।
सब के कंध वटोल कर ले गयो आलमगीर ॥ १ ॥

The only important events in the reign of Sujāna Singha are the repeated attacks he had to sustain from Ajita Singha, Abhè Singha, and Bakhat Singha of Jodhpur, namely : the first invasion by the Jodhpur army at the command of Bhandāri Rughanātha (pp. 261b-262b), the plot of Ajita Singha for capturing Sujāna Singha through Vyāsa Dīpa Canda (p. 263a), the second invasion by Bakhat Singha and Abhè Singha of Jodhpur (S. 1790, commem. song : हुनो ताव स्रजां इसी राव बीकां हये, p. 264a), and lastly the stratagem of Bakhat Singha for entering the fort of Bikaner by surprise (S. 1791, p. 265b). P. 264b it is stated that Sujāna Singha entrusted the administration of the State to his son *kāvara* Jorāvar Singha. The demise of Sujāna Singha, which took place in Samvat 1792, is recorded p. 266a.

The subject of the *khyāta* of JORĀVAR SINGHA, which begins p. 266a as follows :—

पौछे देस रै दधणादै पासै राजा अभैसिंघजी री तर्फ सू थाया
बैठा हा : तिख सू फौज कर औजी थायां ऊपर चढीया : सू थाया
सारा उठाय दीना : वा° परै सू अभैसिंघजी फौज कर वषतसिंघजी
री कांकड़ पर डेरा कौया...,

is likewise formed by the hostilities with Jodhpur, this time Bakhat Singha siding with Jorāvar Singha against Abhè Singha. The account of Abhè Singha's siege of Bikaner, which was relieved by Jè Singha of Amber's assault on Jodhpur, is given at great length pp. 268a-274b. The *khyāta* ends p. 276a with the death of Jorāvar Singha (S. 1802).

The *khyāta* of GAJA SINGHA begins :—

तथा जोरावरसिंहजी रै लारै संतान नहूँ तिख री वडो चिंता
हुई वा° ज्यां दिनां अमरसिंघजी । तारासिंहजी । गूदड़सिंहजी ।
नागोर सं घड़ लेख लाड़यां आया हा बीकानेर री विगाड़ करण सारू ...

(p. 276a), and treats the subjects following: installation of Gaja Singha, invasion of Bikaner by the Jodhpur army headed by Bhaṇḍārī Ratana Canda and its defeat (pp. 276b-278b, *sākha rō gīta*: कहे खेम जोधाण रौ प्रजा खमराव कथ...), coalition of Gaja Singha and Bakhat Singha against Abhè Singha and Malāra Rāva (S. 1804, pp. 279a-b), coalition of Gaja Singha and Bakhat Singha against Rāma Singha of Jodhpur, and account of the relations that existed between Ajita Singha of Jodhpur and Jè Singha of Āmbera on one side, and the Emperor on the other (pp. 279b-283b), defeat of Rāma Singha and installation of Bakhat Singha on the throne of Jodhpur (S. 1808, p. 284), Gaja Singha's marriage at Jesalmer (S. 1808, pp. 284b-287a), copy of a *sanad* by Ahamad Sāh dated *san* 1166, in which Gaja Singha is recognized as a *mansabdar* of 7 thousand (pp. 288b-289b), coalition of Gaja Singha, Vijè Singha, and Bahādar Singha of Kisanagadha against Rāma Singha of Jodhpur and the Marāṭhās (pp. 289b-295a, S. 1812). The remaining pages contain mostly local and unimportant information concerning minor events: such as Gaja Singha's marriage with the daughter of *rājā* Jèta Sī of Kāvā, which took place at Jaipur (S. 1812), and which is described very diffusely pp. 295b-298b, etc. Pp. 307b-309a describe the dispute between Vijè Singha of Jodhpur and Ara Sī of Udèpur over the province of Godhavāra, and Gaja Singha's intermediation in the same (S. 1828). The *khyāta* ends p. 311b with the death of Gaja Singha in Samvat 1844.

The *khyāta* of RĀJA SINGHA, which is a very brief one, begins p. 312a, after a list of the sons and wives of Gaja Singha:—

हमै माराज राजसिंघजी राजा हुवा स० सरौर मै बेटे तो
पैलडोज ऊती पण राजतिलक विराजीयां पकै सरधा घणी घट
गई... etc.

Rāja Singha had long been ill, and succumbed to his illness a few days after his accession. He left an infant son, Pratāpa Singha, who according to the chronicle, died of small-pox in the same year as his father (p. 312b).

The *khyāta* of SŪRATA SINGHA goes from p. 312b to p. 339a. It begins:—

पीकै सं० १८४७ पोष वद ६ मंगलवार नै माराजकांवार रतन-
सिंघजी रौ जन्म हुवौ अर इणहीज साल फौज कर पधारीया
गांव कालू मांघ कर डेरा चूरु हुवा ठाकर सिवजीसिंहजी पावां
लागा ... etc

The most important events related are: the capture of Bhaṭanēra (S. 1862, pp. 313a-314b)—it was after capturing it that Sūrata Śiṅha changed its old name into that of Hanu-mānagaḍha—the Sindh expedition (S. 1858-9, pp. 314b-315b), the coalition of Sūrata Śiṅha with Jagata Śiṅha of Jaipur and Savāi Śiṅha of Pohakarāṇa against Māna Śiṅha of Jodhpur (S. 1863-5, pp. 316b-320a), the invasion of Bikaner by the Jodhpur army (pp. 320a-322a), the fight for 'ūrū (pp. 324b-ff.), the treaty concluded with the East India Company in Samvat 1875, of which a copy is inserted pp. 330b-331b, the help received from the English (pp. 332a-ff.), etc. The *khyāta* ends p. 339a with the death of Sūrata Śiṅha (S. 1885).

The *khyāta* of RATANA ŚIṅHA begins p. 339b as follows :—

सं० १८८५ वैसाख वद ५ श्रीमाराज रतनसिंहजी तषत
विराजीयाः कर्णमौल मै स० पछला तौ गांव सेषसर रै गोदारै
... तिबक कौयौ श्रीहजूर रै वा० पौकै माजन रां ठाकरां वैरीसाजजी
सरसिंहोत हजूर रै तिबक कौयौ... etc.

It is the most diffuse of all the *khyātas* and numbers 55 leaves containing a very minute and particular account of all the events, most of them unimportant, in Ratana Śiṅha's reign, which it would be difficult and superfluous to mention here in detail. The death of Ratana Śiṅha (S. 1908) is told p. 393b, and after it a series of *maruṣyā kavittas* by Viṭhū Bhoma is quoted, and with it ends the work.

The MS. forms part of the Darbar Library in the Fort of Bikaner.

MS. 2 :—राठौड़ाँ री वंसावली नै पौढियाँ नै
फुटकर वाताँ

A MS. in the form of an ordinary book, cloth-bound, consisting of 82 leaves, wrongly numbered as 81, of which 6 loose, 3 at the beginning and 3 at the end. Size $9\frac{1}{4}'' \times 6\frac{1}{2}''$. Many pages are blank. The written pages contain from 12 to 15 lines of writing of 13 to 16 *akṣaras*. Old Marwari script, except pp. 25a-27a, which are in *devanāgarī*, and were apparently written long after the rest of the MS. Date: about the end of the Samvat-century 1600. In the script no difference is made between ड and ङ.

•The MS. is a very important and valuable one, especially in view of its age. • It contains the works following :—

✱ (a) राठौड़ाँ री वंसावली राठ सौहेजी हँ राठ कल्याणमलजी

तॉई, pp. 1a-24a. A genealogical sketch of the Rāṭhōras of Bikaner from *rāva* Sihò to *rāva* Kalyāṇa Mala, who died at Bikaner in Samvat 1630. It begins :—

राजि श्रीसौहेजी कनवज ऊँती आ[य] घेड रह्यो पकै
श्रीदारकाजी री [जात] नु हालीयो सु विचलै पाटण मुल[रा]ज
सोलंकी री रजवार स : लाधौ फुला[णी] उजाड वंशा कीया सु ते रे
लौये सौहेजे (*sic*) नु राधै पकै सौहेजी कहो जु जात करि नै धिरतो
आईस पकै धिरता आया ताहरा : लाधौ फुला[णी] मारीयो पकै सौहेजी
नु : मुलराज परनाय नै घेड मेल्हीया (p. 1a),

and continues with a list of the sons of Sihò who are here represented as four, to wit : Āsathāṇa, Sonaga, Ajò. and Reṇū, and with regard to the last one it is stated that his son was killed by some Cāraṇas, whom he used to feast at his table (p. 1b). Follow lists of the sons of Āsathāṇa, Dhādhala, Udala, Saḷakhò, and Virama (p. 3b), the genealogy enlarges into a compendious *khyāta* or historical sketch This begins :—

तथा : वीरमजी महेवै : मालेजी कंन्हे रहता नै जोइया भटनेर
घारवारे रे (*sic*) रहै आपत माहे वुरो हालीयो पकै जोइयो :
लुण नु चुवडराय मारीयो...

Follows the account of Cūddò, Virama De's son, from the legend of his having been brought up by Cāraṇa Ālhò at Kalāū (p. 6a), to his death under the walls of Nāgòra (p. 12a) :—

पकै मुलतान री फोजा नै दिल्ली रा फोजा ले नै राठ चुडे
उपर नागोर आयो राठ चुडो नागोर मारीया पकै केल्हण अणुठे
गयो हंमै ।

Next comes a list of the sons of Cūddò and after it the narrative is continued with Satò and Rina Mala, the adventures of Narabada being kept in prominent view P. 17a gives a list of the sons of Jodhò, in which Vikò is the first, and a preliminary account of him is given as follows :—

१ राजि श्रीवीकोजी नु (?) जांगलु

ताहरा कितराहेक दिन उसीया रह्यीया पक्के कोडमदेसर राउ
मिणमल री बयर रांगगदे री दीकरौ तनाव कराडीयो तेथ रहा ।

With page 17b the account of Vikò is resumed, from the attempt he made to make himself lord of Jodhpur at the death of Jodhò :—

पक्के जोधोजी राम कहो सु टीकाइत नीबो ऊतो सु पेहली
राम कहो हुतो पक्के राउ वीको कोडमदेसर ऊंतो सु राः वेरसल
भीमोत वीकीजी नु कडाडीयो जु राउ जोधै राम कहो कै जे विगर
गठ मै चढीया तु आयो तो टीको तो नु हुसो पक्के राउ वीको
कोडमदेसर हुती हाखीयो सु पेडे माहे आवंत अंमल कर नै सुतो
सु मोवडे रो आयो ने ता पेहली हाडी जसमादे उतर नै वेरसल
नु हाथा गेहर नै ले चढी गठ उपर पक्के सातल नुं टीको दीन्हो
तितरै राउ वीकोही आयो पक्के गठ घेरौयो राउ वीके सुः (sic).

The *khyāta* of Vikò comes to an end p. 19b with the foundation of Bikaner. The following pages contain a very brief account of Lūṇa Karaṇa, and then only bare lists of names of the sons of Vikò (p. 20b), Lūṇa Karaṇa (p. 22b), Jēta Si (p. 23a), and Kalyāṇa Mala (p. 23b-24a).

(b) दिह्ली रै पातसाछाँ री याद, pp. 25a-27a. A list of the Emperors of Dillī from Sultān Samakā Gorī (1st) to Jahāṅgir (73th). Apparently written at a later time than the rest of the MS.

(c) सांखलाँ दहियाँ सँ जांगलू लियो ते रौ हाल, pp. 37a-b. A very interesting little note on Ajiyāpura (Jāgaḷū ?) and Prithī-Raja, and how the Sākhālās conquered Jāgaḷū from the Dahiyās :—

दहियाणी अजीयादे (गांव) रिणौहरौ दहियै रै बैटी राजा
प्रिथीराज नु मांगी ऊती सु डोलौ दहिया ले ने हाखीया ऊंता पक्के
जांगलु आय रहा पक्के अजीयादे कोट आप रे नाव अजीयापुर
कराडीया आगै जंगल घरती ऊंतो किउ न ऊतो पक्के राजा प्रिथी-
राज सीकार रामण (sic) इये घरती आयो ऊंतो ताहरा अजीयापुर
आयो पक्के बायर नु ले अजमेर गयो नै दहिया अजीयादे रे साथ

ऊंता सु रहैया पक्कै सांघला (रायसी:) कूण (नागोर रे गांव) ऊंती
आय नै रासीसर रह्यै पक्कै उपाधीयो १ केसव सांघलां रे ऊंतो तिण
कुड कर नै सांघलां सं वात कौवी जु थो नु जांगलु दीरा दु सांघलां
नु मराड नै पक्कै दहैया नु सांघलां बेटी [दी]न्ह्यै पक्कै जान आई
ऊंती ताह्यार (sic) सगलां [द]हैया नु चुक कर नै सांघला मारीया
मार नै जाय जांगलु लीयो उव सांघला रहता पक्कै।

(d) राठौड़ां री पीढियां राउ सीह्यैजू सूँ वीकानेर रै राउ

कल्याणमलजी ताई, pp. 39b-43b. A series of genealogical lists containing only bare names and almost identical with the lists in (a).

(e) राठौड़ां री पट्टावली आसपाल सूँ वीकानेर रै राजा सूरज-
सिद्धजी ताई, p. 46b. A list of the Rāthōṛa rulers from Āsa Pāla to Sūrāja Singha rājā of Bikaner. Containing only bare names.

(f) राउ जोधैजी री वेढाँ कियौ री याद, pp. 47a-48b. A list of the battles fought by rāva Jodhō, beginning :—

कुवरपदे थंका (sic):

१ केरवो मारीयो

ताह्यार वाह्यर चढीयो सु चुहलराई आपडीयो ओथ वेढ
ऊई... etc.

(g) वीदावताँ री विगत, pp. 53b-56b. A note on the Vidāvatas from rāva Jodhō, who conquered Lāraṇū, Chāpara and Dronapura from the Mohilas Ajita, Vachō, and Kānō, and gave the land to his son Vidō, down to Bhopata Rāmōta, whose domains were confiscated by rājā Rāya Singha in Samvat 1628. The note contains a list of the seven sons of Vidō and the villages they possessed, and then a short historical account of the Vidāvatas down to Bhopata, and their relations with the rulers of Bikaner and the Paṭhāṇas of Nāgōra. The note begins :—

मोहिल अजीत नै राखौ वझौ इयां रो राजधान लाडंगु नै
कापर ऊंतो नै द्रुणपुर मोहिल कान्हौ वस्तौ पक्कै महाराई श्रीजोधजी

(sic) सगलां नुं मारि नै मोहिले रे री (sic) घरिती ले नै राजि
श्रीवीदेजी तुं राखीयो... etc.

(h) काँधखोताँ री पौढियाँ, pp. 58b-60b. A series of genealogical lists of the Kādhalōta Rāthōras containing only bare names. It ends with the two sons of Jagō Sāidasōta : Narana and Rāgho Dāsa.

(i) जोधवत जोधपुर रै घणियाँ री पौढियाँ, pp. 63a-65b
(Genealogical lists of the successors of Jodhō, coming down as far as the sons of Udē Singha. The lists contain only bare names, except for a short narrative in prose which is inserted pp. 64a ff., and the subject of which are Candra Sena and his sons Ugra Sena, Rāya Singha, and Āsakarāṇa, and his brother Udē Singha. This narrative begins as follows :—

जोधपुर तुरकाणो कै (i) चंदसेखजी राम कहो ताहरा टीको
आसकर (sic) नु दीन्हो पकै कितरेहेके दिहाडै उगरसेन कहो नु
मो कंन्हा चाकरी कराडौ की नही... etc.

(j) राउल मालै नै जगमान मालाउत रै दीकराँ रै नाम तथा
पोहकरणाँ री पौढियाँ, pp. 74b-75a. Three genealogical lists giving only bare names, the third of which comes down as far as Sūjō Lūkāvata.

(k) भाटियाँ री पौढियाँ, pp. 78a-81b. Genealogical lists of the Bhāṭis of Jesalmer, Derāvāra, Vikamapura, Pūgaḷa, and Hāpāsara. The first list begins :—

भाटो ऊवा ताँह री विगत (i) १ भाटो १ मांजमराव १
मंगलराव १ वीजल १ देदल १ केहर १ तंगु तणौट कराडौयो १
विजैराव १ देवराव देरावर कराडौयो १ सुघ १ वाबु... etc.

The last name in the first list is *rāṭa* Kalyāṇa Dāsa Hararājōta, who is here stated to have succeeded in Saṇivat 1670.

The MS. forms part of the Darbar Library in the Fort of Bikaner.

MS. 3:—बीकानेर रै राठौड़ाँ री ख्यात देसदरपण तथा पट्टाँ र गाँवाँ री विगत

A cloth-bound volume, consisting of 166 leaves, each measuring $12\frac{1}{4}'' \times 14\frac{1}{4}''$. Nearly 30 leaves blank. Each page contains about 25 lines of writing, and each line about 50 *akṣaras*. The MS. was all written by one and the same hand, apparently some 30–40 years ago. It is a copy from another MS., as clearly shown by the frequent empty spaces in the text. It contains two different works, to wit:—

(a) बीकानेर रै राठौड़ाँ री ख्यात देसदरपण सिगड़ायच दयालदास

कृत, pp. 1a—57b. A history of the Rāthōra rulers of Bikaner from the origins down to the reign of *mahārājā* Ratana Śiṅha (Śaṃvat 1902). The date of the composition of the work and the name of its author are recorded in ten *dūhās* in Pīṅgala in the first page, which form a kind of introduction and explain that the *khyāta* called *Deśadarpana*, i.e. “the mirror of the country,” was compiled by *kavi* [Śiṅdhāyaca] Dayāla Dāsa by order of *rāva* [Vēda Mahatā] Jasavanta Śiṅha, during the reign of *mahārājā* Sirdār Śiṅha of Bikaner, in Śaṃvat 1927 (1871 A.D.). Dayāla Dāsa is the same Cāraṇa who compiled the *Khyāta* No. 1, described above. The present work, however, is not identical with the last-mentioned one, but differs from it to some degree, especially in the first part. The *Deśadarpana* is a much less finished and co-ordinate work than *Khyāta* No. 1. It is a very summary and defective chronicle from the beginning down to the accession of *mahārājā* Gaja Śiṅha (Śaṃvat 1802), and a very minute, and diffuse one from the accession of Gaja Śiṅha to the end.

The work begins with a list of the names of the Rāthōras of Bikaner, from Nārāyaṇa (1st) to *mahārājā* Dūgara Śiṅha (262nd), which contains only bare names, and then the narrative, in Marwari prose, begins from *rājā* Puñja (247th). P. 4a gives the following account of *rāva* Śiṅhō:—

२५५ मी पौढी सौयोजी सेतरामजी रा हुवा तिखा री जनम री
याद सं ११८५ काती व ५ री जनम सं १२१२ वैसाव व १२ राजा
हुवा : लाव २४०००० री पैदा सुं कीताइक परगनां सुं इनायत कनोज
ऊई सु पातसाह री चाकरी मै रजु हुवा . . . etc.

The *khyāta* of Bikaner proper begins from p. 7b with an account of how *rāva* Jodhō defeated *rāṇō* Ajita Mohila and

conquered from him Chāpara and Dronapura. P. 9a the reasons for Vikò's and Kādhala's emigration are given, much in the same way as in MS. I :—

उगह्वीज दीनां कवर वीकोजी काकाजी कांधलजी सुं इकलास
घणी जंतो सु कांधलजी सुं कवर वीकोजी वतलाय रह्या था राव
जोधजी यां नुं देखीया इसो फुरमायो आज तो काका कांधलजी
सुं भतीज है सला ह्वै सु जाणां क्हां इसी दीसे कै काई नवी जमी
घाटसी . . . etc.

The *khyāta* of Vikò continues in the next two pages, his conquests being simply mentioned one after another. About the expedition against Jodhpur, it is said that Vikò succeeded in looting the city (p. 9b). The *khyāta* of Lūna Karaṇa (pp. 10a-11b) contains exactly the same events as MS. I, and they are also given in the same order. The *khyāta* of Jēta Sī begins p. 11b as follows :—

सं १५८३ सांवण सुद ५ नुं गांव नापासर है डेरां सुं वीदावत
कौल्याणदास री तरफ रो ओठी आयो तै रा समंचार मातमपोसी
वास्तै कौल्याणदास आवै कै इसा समाचार रावजी श्रीजैतसी सुं मालम
हुवा : तै पर रावजी कहायो वात समझी अठै आवण रो क्युही काम
नही . . . etc.,

and ends abruptly p. 13b with the mention of *rāva* Māla De's expedition against Bikaner. Follow the *khyātas* of Kalyāṇa Māla (p. 14a), Rāya Singha (pp. 14a-15b), Dalapata Singha (pp. 15b-16b), Sūra Singha (pp. 17a-18a), Karana Singha (pp. 18a-18b), Anopa Singha (pp. 18b-19a), Sarūpa Singha (p. 19a), Sujāna Singha (pp. 19a-20b), and Jorāvar Singha (pp. 20b-21a), all of which are very abridged and defective, some of them consisting only of a few lines and giving only the dates of the principal events. This part of the work contains no commemorative songs.

The latter part of the work, which describes the reigns of Gaja Singha, Sūrata Singha, and Ratana Singha, is compiled on altogether different lines and contains much the same substance as the corresponding part in MS. I. The *khyāta* of Gaja Singha begins, p. 21a, as follows :—

श्रीजी जैपुर था सु रीखी पधारीया तरै वीकानेर सु न्हंतो
बघतावरसीधजी सांन्हा गया वीकानेर पधराया सं १८०२ असाड ब्द

१४ नुं आंग फीरी पक्कै गादी बीराजीया पक्कै सं १८०२ उगह्नी रात
कवरजी अमरसौंघजी गांव गाठवाले सुं परबारा जोधपुर राजा अभै-
सौंघजी कन्है मदत लेवण सारु गया . . . etc.,

and comes to an end p. 26b. Then follows the *khyāta* of Sūrata Singha (pp. 26b-32b), and lastly that of Ratana Singha (pp. 32b-57b). This begins—

सं १८५५ वैसाख व्द ५ गदीनसोन हुवा बैसाख व्द ५ नु श्रीजी
पोसाख कर करणामोल मै पधारीया : तखत ऊपर बीराजीया पहला
तो गांव सेवसर है गोदारां श्रीजी है तौलक कौथो पक्कै महान्न है
ठाकर बीका रतनसौथोत बैरीसालजी सेरसौघोत तौलक कौथो . . .
etc.

From a comparison of the few lines quoted above with the corresponding ones in *MS. I* (p. 339b), it will be seen how closely the two MSS. agree with one another. In fact, especially as far as the *khyāta* of Ratana Singha is concerned, the text in the two works is identical, except for slight differences in the wording and the use of different synonyms. In the *Deśadarpana*, the *khyāta* of Ratana Singha is not completed. It breaks off in Samvat 1902 with the mention of the contingent Ratana Singha sent to Maroṭha in help of the English (p. 57b, corresponding to p. 378b in *MS. I*).

✓(b) वीकानेर है पट्टां है गाँवाँ रौ विगत, pp. 76a-154a. A descriptive list of the villages in the Bikaner State, classified according to the names of their different tenants, with the figures of their respective income, population, etc., and also summary accounts of the principal events in the history of each fief, as well as genealogical lists of the ancestors of the present tenants, etc. Compiled under the reign of *mahārājā* Sirdār Singha, and probably intended to form a kind of supplement to the *khyāta* (a) described above. The work begins from the villages assigned to the temples for their maintenance :—

श्रीदेवस्थाना तालकै (sic) गांव मंडोया तै रौ तपसौल इग भांत,
then follow the other fiefs. As a specimen of the nature of the work, we may take the account of the fief of Mahājana, which begins p. 98a as follows :—

रेष	गांव	पैदावारी
८६	८७	५२०००

ठीकाणो महाजन पटो गांव १३५ रो लीखीजे तैं रो वीगत इगा
भांत कै (1) हमार ठा° अमरसीघजी ठाकर रे घर पटै रा गांव १०६
ठाकर बंदगी मे पोहता तैं सुं वधारै रा गांव ११ परधान ठाकरां रे
अमरावत कै त्यां है पटै गांव १५ इग भात पटो तो गांव अक सो
पैतीस १३५ रो लीखीजे परंत हमार पटै वाः आवाद कमतो कै तैं रो
तपसील इग भांत ठा° डावी मीसल सीरै बैठै महाजन रो ठीकाणो
रावजी श्रीलूकरणीजी है राज मै वडा कवर रतनसीजी था ज्यां नै
अवख मै ठीकाणो बंधायो संवत १५६२...

Then follows a list of all the villages in the fief of Mahājana. The work describes first the fiefs of the Rāthōras (Vikā, Jodhā, Rūpāvata, Vīdāvata, etc.), and then those of the chiefs belonging to other tribes of Rajputs (Bhāṭi, Tāvāra, Paṛihāra, Kachavāha Pāvāra Vāghora, etc.).

The MS. forms part of the Darbar Library in the Fort of Bikaner

MS. 4 :—वीकानेर रै राठौड़ाँ री वात तथा वंसावली .

✓ A MS. consisting of 54 leaves, of which about one half covered with writing, and the other half blank. Incomplete apparently one or two leaves being missing at the end. Each leaf measures $8\frac{1}{2}$ " \times 6" and contains 23 lines of writing of about 18 aksaras each. Written all by one hand, some 150-200 years ago. (loth-bound, but with loose leaves. The script is very incorrect *devanāgarī* and makes no distinction between ड and ढ. ✓

The MS. contains .—

(a) राठौड़ाँ री वात राव सीहेजी सँ राजा रायसिङ्गजी तई,

pp. 1a-23b A very summary historical sketch of the Rathōras of Bikaner from *rāva* Sihò to *rājā* Rāya Singha, apparently compiled during the reign of the latter. The first part of the work, from the beginning to the reign of Lūna Karana (pp. 1a-15b) is written on the very same and identical lines as (a) in MS. 2, the only difference being in that the account here is much more ample than that in MS. 2, and commemorative

songs are abundantly interspersed. Many passages are practically identical in the two works, only the wording is slightly altered by the use of different synonyms and expressions. There is no doubt that of the two versions, that contained in MS. 2 is the original. To give an idea of the close dependency of the two works on one another, I quote below the beginning of our MS. 4 (a), which the reader may compare with the beginning of MS. 2 (a) quoted in the above pages :—

सौहोजी घेड गांव आय नै रह्योया पकै श्रीदारिकाजी री जात
तु हानीया बीच पाटण सोलंकी मूलराज री रजवार उठै डेरा कीया
सु मूलराज चावोडां रो दोहौतो चावोडां रै भाटी लाघे फुलांगी सुं वैर
सु लाघे घेटै करण मै निबला घात दीया तै सुं राज रो धंगी मूलराज
ऊवो सु मूलराज सौहोजी सुं मिलीयो कहो मारे लाघे सुं वैर कै थे
मारी मदाह (sic) करो . . . etc.

The narrative continues on the same lines as in MS. 2 (a), only more diffuse, as far as the expedition of Lūṇa Karaṇa against Jesalmer, the account of which ends p. 15b, as follows .—

सु अठा सु लंगकरण फोज कर चढीयो सु जेसलमेर सु कोस हेक
परीया नावलांगी सुधा फेरीया रावल गढ मां बैठे जोयो,

corresponding to the following passage in MS. 2 (a), (p. 20a):—

ता पकै राउ लुगकरण बले कटक करि नै जेसलमेर गया राउल गढ
भालीयो पकै कोट दोला फेर नै पाक्का आया.

The rest of the work finds no correspondence in MS. 2 (a), which is interrupted after the list of the sons of Lūṇa Karaṇa, corresponding to p. 16a in the present MS. Pp 16a-23b contain a continuation of the narrative, on quite the same lines, from the accession of Jēta Si to the reign of Rāya Siṅgha. I give below the last lines, from which it would appear that the work was composed under the last-mentioned *rājā* .—

अर रायसंघजी राज करें देस मां अंमल दस्तुर ऊवो पकै पात-
साह अकवर गुजरात रयासा पर आवे स [हि]रा अजमेर ऊवा तद अठा
सुं रायसंघजी रांमसंघजी दुजा उमराव सारा साथ ले अजमेर पातसा
री पावां लाग पंग पातसा ईहां सु राजी नही.....पकै इहां अरज
कीबी जो गुजरात पर हरवल न्है हुसां चाकरी मुजरो कर देघासां तद

पातसा कन्हे वीकानेर रो नवमोहरो सिमायो अजमेर रो सुबे
तईनाथ ईण भांत चाकर हुवा .

Here ends the work proper. After the end, 4 commemorative *dūhās* are added, which have nothing to do with Rāya Singha and whereof the text is very incorrect.

(b) जोधपुर रै राठौड़ राजावाँ रौ वंसावली, pp. 23b-26a. A genealogy of the Rāthōra rulers of Jodhpur from *rāya* Sihò to *mahārājā* Abhè Singha. It contains only names and references to the principal events and dates. The latest date mentioned is Samvat 1781.

(c) वीकानेर रै राठौड़ राजावाँ रौ वंसावली, pp. 26a-27b. A similar genealogy of the Rāthōra rulers of Bikaner, from *rāya* Vikò to *mahārājā* Anopa Singha. The latest date mentioned is Samvat 1726, but the genealogy is incomplete, one or more leaves having gone lost at the end of the MS.

The MS. forms part of the Darbar Library in the Fort of Bikaner.

MS. 5:—**वीकानेर रौ ख्यात महाराजा सुजाण-
सिङ्गजी हूँ महाराजा गजसिङ्गजी ताँई नै
दूजी फुटकर वाताँ तथा प्रिथौराजरासौ .**

A huge volume, cloth-bound, numbering 374 leaves, $16\frac{1}{4}'' \times 11\frac{1}{4}''$ in size. Each page contains from 36 to 42 lines of writing, and each line from 30 to 35 *aksaras*. Written by different hands, all in *devanāgarī* script. About 100 years old, at the most. A few pages blank. The volume contains :—

(a) महाराजा सुजाणसिङ्गजी रौ वात, pp. 2a-5a. An historical sketch of the reign of *mahārājā* Sujāṇa Singha of Bikaner. Beginning :—

सं १७४७ सांवण सुद ३ रो जन्म सं १७५७ वैसाख सुद ७ घाट
बैठा जेठ वद १२ श्रीवीकानेर वधाइ आइ पातसाह श्रीओरंगसाह रौ
चाकरौ मै ओरंगवाद सोबै था सं १७६३ मितौ फागुण—

ओरंगसाह फोट ऊवो अजीतसिंहजी पातसाह री सुग नै जालोर सुं
असवार हुय जोधपुर कायम कौयो . . . etc.

The work contains a description of the Jodhpur expedition against Bikaner, lead by Bhandāri Raghunātha, the conspiracy of Ajita Singha to murder Sujāna Singha through Vyāsa Dīpa Canda, the marriage of Sujāna Singha at Dūgarapura (S. 1776), and the war with Jodhpur of Samvat 1790-92.

(b) महाराजा जोरावरसिङ्गजी तथा गजसिङ्गजी री ख्यात नै
जूनी ख्यात री बातें, pp. 6a-95b. A chronicle of the reigns of
Jorāvar Singha and Gaja Singha of Bikaner, with special refer-
ence to the wars with Jodhpur, and digressional dialogues on
the earlier history of Bikaner, Jodhpur, and other Rajput States.
The work begins :—

...नै देस मै राजा श्रीअभैसिंहजी वधतसिंहजी रै थांयां उपर
असवार हुवा वीदासर गोपालपुरै मुकाम हुवा परै सुं राजा वधतसिंहजी
प्रोहत जगनाथ जैदेवांगी पोहकरयो जमीयत जोधपुर नागोर वगेरै
सेवावत सादूलसिंघ जगरामोत फोज भारी ले नै श्रीजी री फोज रै
मुकालवै आय उतरीया...

and proceeds immediately to relate the attack on Bikaner by Abhè Singha of Jodhpur, and the siege he laid to the fort. P. 7a the first digression begins with the account of the mission of Muhatò Ānanda Rūpa to Savāi Jè Singha of Jaipur, to induce him to take the field against Jodhpur and thus relieve the siege of Bikaner. His dialogues with *mahārājā* Jè Singha begin from p. 11b, where Jè Singha questions him about the earlier history of Bikaner and its relations with Jodhpur :—

महाराज श्रीसवाईजेसिंहजी फ़रमाइ जो मुहंताजी जोधपुर रा
सुं थांहांरै आगली हकौकत किण तरै कै ।

The reply by Ānanda Rūpa is in the form of a summary historical sketch of Bikaner, from *rāva* Vikò to *rājā* Dalapata Singha (pp. 11b-18a). To corroborate and illustrate his recital, Ānanda Rūpa has a bard summoned his name Jayā Rāma, a Bārāṭha originary from Bikaner, who recites all the commemorative songs referring to the events related. The narrative by Ānanda Rūpa begins :—

मुंहतैजी अरज किवी जो महाराज जांगलु सांघलां रो राज थो
सु आपत री अदाव[त] वा कालदुकाली सु धरती वैराण ऊइ तिण

उपर सांभलो नापो मांखकराव रो राव जोधैजो कंनै जाय घरती रो
वैनती किवी...etc. (p. 11b),

and continues with the *khyāta* of Vikò, his conquests, his foundation of Bikaner, and his expedition against Jodhpur (pp. 11b-12b). Then follow the *khyātas* of Lūna Karaṇa (pp. 12b-13a), which contains only the account of the expedition against Jesalmer, and some commemorative songs, Jēta Si (pp. 13a-15b), Kalyāna Siṅgha (pp. 15b-16a), Rāva Siṅgha (pp. 16a-17a), and Daḷapata Siṅgha (pp. 17a-18a), all of which are more or less defective and incomplete. After Aṇanda Rūpa has completed the account of the reign of Daḷapata Siṅgha, *mahārājā* Jē Siṅgha interrupts his recital by questioning him about the origin of his family. The reply of Aṇanda Rūpa is contained in pp. 18a-19a, where he traces his pedigree to Osiyā, whence his ancestor Siva Rāja Sālāvata emigrated to Bikaner, during the time of *rāva* Vikò :—

...ओसोयां मांहांरो कदीम वास थो नै ओ मुलक सँ—

राव चवडे वीरमोत मंडोहर लीवी तिण दिन सुं दरबार मै पग कै तठा
पकै राव जोधैजी रो (*sic*) कवर वीकैजी साथ ओसोयां सु सिवराज
सालावत भायांवसो लोक सुधो आयो...etc. (p. 18a).

The dialogical digression ends p. 19b, with an account of the contest Bikaner had with *rāva* Amara Siṅgha, after the Emperor had assigned Nāgōra to the latter.

From p. 20a, the main narrative is resumed with a description of the council Jē Siṅgha held with his nobles, and how they all resolved to draw their swords against Jodhpur. Pp. 20b-21a describe the march of the Jaipur army, and the alarm of Abhē Siṅgha, who in great haste raised the siege of Bikaner and ran to the defence of his capital. *Sākha rô dūhō* :—

तीन^१ मझीना पांच दिन गढ सँ^२ गोला घाय ।

अभमलहौ घर आवियौ^३ पूदै^४ आग लगाय ॥ १ ॥

P. 21b a new digression begins, also in the form of dialogues, the interlocutors this time being Jē Siṅgha of Jaipur, Bakhat Siṅgha of Nāgōra, Dalel Siṅgha of Būdi, and other chiefs assembled in the Jaipur camp. The first recital is by Bakhat Siṅgha, who in compliance with a request of Jē Siṅgha, relates the early history of Jodhpur from *rāva* Siḥo to *rāva* Jodhō (pp. 22a-30b). This recital begins :—

आमलां बुजरकां कंनै इय तरे सुणी कै परंपरा राठोड़ा रो कनवज

^१ MS. तन, ^२ MS. सुं, ^३ MS. आवीयो, ^४ MS. पुदै ।

रजध्यांणी सु महाराज श्रीजैचंदजी दलेपाँगुलो कहांगो तांहां री साहिबी
रा कठा तांइ वषांण कहो ताहरै वरदाइसेन ऊवो ताहरै पाट सेतरांम
नै सेतरांमजी रै सीहोजी ऊवा...etc.,

and ends with the foundation of Jodhpur by *rāva* Jodhō in Samvat 1515. The conversation is continued in pages 30b-32b with the early history of the Sisodiyās (pp. 30b-31b), the Bhātīs (pp. 31b-32a), the Devarās, the Hādās, and the Kachavāhās (pp. 32a-b), related partly by Jē Sīngha and partly by the other chiefs present. Then the thread of the narrative is resumed with the account of how Jē Sīngha and his allies levied a contribution from Jodhpur and returned to their country, after having attained their object, the relief of the siege of Bikaner. *Sākha rō dūhō* by Gādāna Khīva Rāja (p. 33a) :—

वीकानेर गयंद जिम गहे अमै रजग्राह ।

सुणे पुकार सिंहाय कौ हर चौ पर जैसाह ॥ १ ॥

P. 33a describes a meeting of Jorāvar Sīngha and Jē Sīngha at Vanāra, after which the *khyaṭa* of Jorāvar Sīngha is continued with an account of internal disturbances and the coalition of Bakhat Sīngha and Abhē Sīngha against Jaipur, till the death of Jorāvar Sīngha in Samvat 1802 (p. 38a).

The *khyaṭa* of Gaja Sīngha begins in the same page 38a, as follows :—

अजी रै कवर तो कोइ ऊवो नही सारांइ अमरावां सुतकुदीयां
हजरीयां नै फिकर उपनो जो काम कौजै तिण समै रा°(?) बलरांमसिंघ
केसोदासोत घाप किसनसिंघोत वीको अमरसिंघजी रो जिलायत थो
सो किणहो सुतकुदी नै पुकौयो नही नै रा°(?) कुसलसिंघ प्रथौराजोत
री वींटी रो सैहयान ले नै चढ गयो...etc.

Immediately after the installation of Gaja Sīngha, comes the war with Jodhpur, which is related at some length till the meeting of Gaja Sīngha and Bakhat Sīngha at Nāgōra in Samvat 1806 (p. 44a). P. 45a begins the third and last dialogical digression. This time the chief interlocutors are Gaja Sīngha, Bakhat Sīngha, Kachavāhō Dalel Sīngha, and Muhatō Mana Rūpa, and the place of their meeting is Kāliyāvāsa. The subjects treated in the conversation are the three following: how Savāi Jē Sīngha went for help to Ajita Sīngha of Jodhpur, when Amber was sequestered (pp. 45a-46b), how Orangzeb punished Jodhpur after the death of Jasavanta Sīngha (pp. 46b-48a), and how Ajita Sīngha of Jodhpur was murdered by his son

Bakhat Singha (pp. 48a-49a). This is related by Bakhat Singha himself and it is interesting to see how cynically he confesses his horrible crime and throws the blame on his young age and the drink he had indulged in :—

मांझारी डांडा री सु (sic) बुध थी नै बालक था नै भांग अरोगता
तै री तरंगां उठतौ क्यु सोच विचार कियो नही तीख सु सं° १७८१
मिति आसाठ सुद १३ रात रा सुतां नै किद्र पाय चूक कियो सु ऊजहार
रा कारण पुठै वडो केहरषायो ऊवो.....मांझारी नून बुध थी
तिख सु इसो काम हाथे वणायो... (p. 48b).

Pp. 49a-53b contain an account of the new coalition of Bakhat Singha, Gaja Singha, and Isari Singha of Jaipur, against Rāma Singha of Jodhpur, and of Bakhat Singha's installation on the throne of Jodhpur in Samvat 1807. The remaining pages (54a-95b) simply contain a continuation of the chronicle of Gaja Singha from his marriage at Jesalmer (S. 1808) to some unimportant events which happened in Samvat 1828.

- (c) वीरमायण डाडी बहादर री कह्यो, pp. 97a-104b. The *Vīramāyana*, a bardic poem on the exploits of Virama De Salakhāvata, by Dhādhi Bahādar. Beginning :—

अत मत कायब सुद्ध लहां उकती । सुप्रसन्न होय दीजे सरसती ।
पोह राठोड़ अचल कृपती । कहां जिम कमधां कौरती ॥ १ ॥

End :—

अमर जुग चार अरैहण । सब कुमंत रोर मेटण संगट । कारज
मनं वांछत करण । सुज मात तात बंधव सयण । सध गोय चारै सरण ।
क क क ।

- (d) बीकानेर री हकीमत धखियां री, pp. 105a-107b. A very summary sketch of the history of Bikaner from *rāva* Vikò to *mahārājā* Anopa Singha (S. 1726, pp. 105a-107a), followed by genealogical accounts of the Rāthōras who immigrated with Vikò from Jodhpur, divided according to their *khāpas*: Kādhala, Ūdāvata, etc. Beginning :—

राव बीकौ जोधावत रांणी नोरंगदै सांघजी रा पेट रा बैटा २ हुवा
बीकौ ने बीदौ दोनुइ भाई ऊवा राव बीकौ जोधावत सं° १४८७ रा
आंवण सुदि १५ री जनम सं° १५२७ वैसाख सुद ३ जोधपुर कुटौ नै
गांव चुंडासर आय रया...etc.

(e) चहुवाण सौसोदिया वगैरे रजपुताँ री पौढियाँ तथा साहबी री जगावाँ, pp. 107b-111b. Genealogical accounts of the Caha-vāṇas (p. 107b), the Sisodiyās and their branches (pp. 108a-110a), the Bhāṭīs (p. 110a), the Devarās (pp. 110a-b), the Mohilas (p. 110b), the Sindhalas (pp. 110b-111a), the Solāṅkīs (p. 111a), and the Pāvāras (pp. 111a-b)

(f) पातसाह औरङ्गजेब री हकीगत, pp. 111b-121a. An account of the reign of Orangzeb with special reference to his war with Jodhpur, from the Golakunda expedition and the founding of Orangābād to the loss of Jodhpur in Samvat 1743. The two first pages contain a kind of introduction, in which the most salient events in the reigns of Akbar, Jahāṅgīr and Śāh Jahān are cursorily mentioned. The work begins:—

पातसा अकबर हमाऊ री दीली री धरौ तिख रा परवाड़ा सं°
१६११ पातसा हमाऊ दीली लीवी सु दीली री कोट जोवेली थो सु
कांगरा थी गौर पड़ीयो सं मुवो अकबर नाँनो थो टीकै बैटो...etc. °

(g) राठौड़ाँ री वंसावली, pp. 122a-132b. An historical sketch of the Rāṭhōras of Jodhpur, from *rājā* Padārtha to the death of *kāvara* Jagata Śiṅha, son of *mahārājā* Jasavanta Śiṅha, in Samvat 1733 (p. 130b), followed by a few disconnected notes on very disparate subjects, mostly connected with the history of Marwar. Beginning:—

राजा पदारथ (सुरथ) री बैटो सं° ६११ पाट बैटो राजा ग्यांन
पदारथ री सं° ६३४ रा वे ॥ सुद ५ जन्म...etc. °

(h) प्रिथीराज चौहान री रासौ कवि चन्दवरदाई री कहियो, pp. 134a-373b. A very incorrect copy of the *Prithī Rāja Rāsō* from the beginning to the end of the *Dhanakathā*.

The MS. forms part of the Darbar Library in the Fort of Bikaner.

MS. 6 :—नागौर रै मामलै री बात नै कविता .

A little MS. in the form of a *gutakō*, cloth-bound, numbering 132 leaves, 5" × 5½" in size. Pp. 21b-26b, 45b-96b, and 121b-

132b are blank. The pages filled with writing contain from 7 to 16 lines, of 13 to 27 *akṣaras*. Leaves 100-115 exhibit 16 puerile pictures in water-colours illustrating episodes of the *Rasālū rā dūhā* [see (d) below]. The MS. is about 250 years old. P. 7b gives a date : *Samvat 1696, Jetha suda 13 sanavāra*, and a name, Rughanātha, as the name of the writer. Marwari script. No distinction is made between ड and ढ.

The MS. contains :—

(a) परिचाँ दूहा वगैरे फुटकर वाताँ, pp. 1a-11b.

(b) नागौर है मामलै रौ कविता, pp. 12a-21a Three commemorative songs, namely a *gīta*, a *ḥamāla*, and a *nīsānī*, on the contest between Karaṇa Siṅha of Bikaner and Amara Siṅha of Nāgōra described in the next paragraph below. The three songs especially celebrate the valour of Mūhatō Rāma Canda, one of the chiefs in the forces of Bikaner. The *gīta* is by Cāraṇa Jagō, and the *ḥamāla* by Cāraṇa Deva Rāja Vikī-puriyō. The name of the author of the *nīsānī* is not given. The three songs begin respectively :—

gīta : दलाधंभ सदसंभ...etc.,

ḥamāla : कैरव पांडव कलहैया...etc.,

nīsānī : अवरल दवी अघर सघर...etc.

(c) नागौर है मामलै रौ वात, pp. 27a-45a. A very minute and interesting account of the contest which took place in the years Samvat 1699-1700 between Nāgōra and Bikaner, over the village of Jākhāniyō. After Nāgōra had been assigned in fief to *rāva* Amara Siṅha, the son of Gaja Siṅha of Jodhpur, Jākhāniyō had continued to remain in the possession of the *Rājā* of Bikaner. But in Samvat 1699 the Nāgōris went and sowed the fields round Jākhāniyō, and this eventually gave rise to the contest, which ended in Samvat 1700 (?) with a battle in which the forces of Amara Siṅha were routed and their commander, Siṅhavi Siha Mala, put to flight. The account of the sequels of the battle is continued till the death of Amara Siṅha. The little work is very important, thanks to the minute particulars it contains, which throw an interesting light on some aspects of the feudal life of the period. It begins :—

वीकानेर माहाराजा (sic) श्रीकरंनसिंहजी है राज ने नागौर राउ
अंमरसिंघ गजसंधोत रो राज स नागौर वीकानेर रौ काकड गाँ(°) १
जाषाणीयो स गांव वीकानेर रो ऊतो ने नागौर रा कहे जु गांव
माहारो दीवहीज असरचो हुतो...etc., and terminates :—

इसडो काम मुहते रामचंद नु फबीयो वडो नाव ऊयो
पातसाही माहे वदीतो ऊवो इसडो वीकानेर काही कामदार
ऊयो नं को ऊसी ।

(d) रसालू रा दूहा, pp. 99b-115b. Thirty-three *dūhās* beginning: उंच(?)इ सहल चवंदडी ॥ २ ॥, namely from the fourth quarter in the second *dūhō*, and ending: राजा भोजु जुहारवै ॥ ३१ ॥.

(e) किवलास रा दूहा, pp. 116a-117b. Thirty couplets beginning: किणही सावण संयोग.. etc.

The MS. forms part of the Darbar Library in the Fort of Bikaner.

MS. 7 :—वीकानेर रै राठौड़ राजावाँ री नै बीजा लोकाँ री पीढियाँ .

A small *qutakò*, cloth-bound, numbering 66 leaves, $5\frac{1}{4}'' \times 6\frac{1}{2}''$ in size. Each page contains 11-12 lines of writing of 15-22 *akṣaras*. Some pages have been left blank. The MS. was caused to be written by Gaḍana Khūmajī for the use of *kāvāra* Ratana Singhā, the son of *maḥārājā* Sūrata Singhā of Bikaner, in Samvat 1867 (see p. 6b). It contains :—

(a) राठौड़ राजावाँ रै कँवरँ रै नाँवाँ रा दूहा, pp. 1a-3b. A series of 21 *dūhās* giving the names of the sons of the Rāthōra rulers following: Sihò, Salakhò, Virama, Cūḍò, Rina Māla, Jodhò, Vikò, Lūna Karaṇa, Jèta Sī, Kalyāna Māla, Rāya Singhā, Sūra Singhā, Karaṇa Singhā, and Anopa Singhā.

(b) वीकानेर रै राठौड़ राजावाँ री वंसावली, pp. 4a-6b. A list of mere names of the Rāthōra rulers of Bikaner, from Ādi Nārāyaṇa (1st) to *maḥārājā* Sūrata Singhā (159th).

(c) वीकानेर रै राठौड़ राजावाँ रै संवत नै घाम पधारण री जगावाँ, pp. 7a-10b. A prospectus giving the years of birth, accession, death, etc. of the rulers of Bikaner, and also the

names of the places where they died, from *rāva* Jodhò to *mahā-rājā* Sūrata Siṅgha.

(d) वौकानेर रै राठौड़ राजावाँ री माजी साहिबाँ रा नै सतिबाँ रा नै काँवरों रा नाम, pp. 11a-22b. Names of the mothers, *satīs*, and sons of the rulers of Bikaner, from *rāva* Asathāna to *mahā-rājā* Sūrata Siṅgha.

(e) वौकानेर रै पट्टेदाराँ री पौडियाँ, pp. 23a-33b. Genealogies of the chief *jagirdars* of Bikaner. The last pages contain also genealogies of the rulers of Jodhpur. Idara, Kisanagadha, Rataḷāma, and Āmajharò.

(f) जैपुर वूँदो जेसलमेर वगैराँ री वंसावली नै पौडियाँ, pp. 35a-41b. Genealogies of the rulers of Jaipur, Būdi, Kotò, Jesalmer, Derāvara, and Udaipur.

(g) वौकानेर रै कामदाराँ वगैराँ री पौडियाँ, pp. 42a-62b. Genealogies of the Mūhatās, Vēdas, Khafanaets and other Bania and Rajput tribes in Bikaner.

The MS. forms part of the Darbar Library in the Fort of Bikaner.

MS. 8:—मूहयौत नैयसी री ख्यात .

A cloth-bound MS., consisting of 282 leaves covered with writing, besides a few blank leaves, some at the beginning and some at the end. Size of the leaves $10\frac{1}{2}'' \times 11''$. Each page contains from 22 to 25 lines of writing, and each line from 25 to 32 *akṣaras*. All written by one hand, in *devanāgarī*. Complete, but illegible in very many places, owing to the bad ink which has caused the pages to stick to one another. P. 280a records that the copy was made by Viṭhū Panò, at Bikaner, in Samvat 1899, by order of *mahārājā* Lakhamāṇa Siṅgha, the brother of *mahārājā* Ratana Siṅgha.

The MS. contains the "Khyāta" by Mūhanòta Nēṇa Si, beginning from the Sisodiyās as follows :—

ये सोसोदीया आदि गैहिलोत कहीजे अके वात य सुखी इयाँ री ठकुराई पैहली दिषण नु नासकचंबक हुती स इयाँ रै पुर्वज जे सूर्य रो उपासन हुतो...etc.

As a list of the contents of the first part of the “Khyāta”—going from the *Sisodiyā rī khyāta* (1) to the *Kānharā De rī vāta* (28)—has been already given in “Descriptive Catalogue,” Sect. i, Pt. i. MS. No. 6, it will be sufficient here to give an index of the contents of the second part, which is missing in the Jodhpur MSS. 6, 7, 13 :—

29. वीरमजी री वात, pp. 179a-180b.
30. राव चूँडेजी री वात, pp. 180b-183b.
31. गोगादेजी री वात, pp. 183b-184b.
32. अरङ्कमल चूँडावत री वात, pp. 184b-185b.
33. राव रिखमलजी री वात, pp. 185b-190a.
34. रावल जगमालजी री वात, pp. 190a-b.
35. राव जोधैजी री वात, pp. 190b-192a.
36. राव वीकैजी री वात, pp. 192a-193a.
37. भटनेर री वात, pp. 193a-194a.
38. राव वीकैजी री वात वीकानेर वसायो तै समै री,
pp. 194a-194b.
39. काँधलजी री वात, pp. 194b-195a.
40. राव तीडे री वात, pp. 195a-b.
41. पताई रावल री वात, pp. 195b-196a.
42. राव सलखैजी री वात, p. 196a.
43. गढ मखिड्या तै री ख्यात, pp. 196a-b.
44. राव रिखमल मइमद मारियो तै री वात, pp. 196b-197a.
45. गोगादे वीरमदेवौत री वात, pp. 197a-198a.
46. [राठौड़ राजावाँ रै अन्तेवरौं रा नाम*], pp. 198a-199a.
47. जेसलमेर री वात, pp. 199a-200b.
48. टूदै जोधावत री वात, pp. 200b-201a.
49. खेतसौ रतनसिखौत री वात, pp. 201a-203a.
50. गुजरात देस(र) री(र) वात, pp. 203a-204b.
51. पाबूजी री वात, pp. 205a-211b.

52. राव गाँगी वीरमदे री वात, pp. 211b-213b.
53. हरदास ऊहड़ री वात, pp. 213b-219a.
54. नरै सूजावत खीमै पोहकरखै री वात, pp. 219a-223a.
55. जैमल वीरमदेवौत राव मालदे री वात, pp. 223a-225b.
56. सीहै सोँ धल री वात, pp. 225b-227b.
57. राव रिणमलजी री वात, pp. 227b-231b.
58. नरबद सतावत सुपियारदे लायौ तै समै री वात, pp. 231b-234b.
59. नरबद सतावत राखैजी नूँ छाँख दीधी तै समै री वात, pp. 234b-235a.
60. राव लूँकरख री वात, pp. 235a-b.
61. मोहिलाँ री वात, pp. 235b-241a.
62. कृतीस राजकुली इतरे गढे राज करै [तै री विगत], p. 241b.
63. पँवाराँ री वंसावली, pp. 241b-242a.
64. राठौड़ाँ री वंसावली, pp. 242a-244a.
65. [पातसाह्राँ गढ लिया तै रा संवत]*, pp. 244a-b.
66. दिखी राजा बैठा तियाँ री विगत, pp. 244b-246b.
67. सेतराम वरदाईसेनौत री वात, pp. 247a-251a.
68. राठौड़ राजावाँ रै काँवराँ नै सतियाँ रा नाम, pp. 251b-253a.
69. किसनगढ री विगत, pp. 253a-254a.
70. राठौड़ाँ री तेरै साखाँ री विगत, pp. 254a-b.
71. जेसलमेर री ख्यात, pp. 254b-255a.
72. खड़गौत नारणौत वगैरे वीकानेर रै सिरदारों री पौढियाँ, pp. 255b-259b.
73. पातसाह्राँ रा फुटकर संवत, p. 260a.
74. चन्द्रावतों री वात, pp. 260b-264a.
75. सिखरौ वहेलवै गयो रहै तै री वात, pp. 264b-266b.
76. उदै उगवणावत री वात, pp. 266b-269b.

77. दूदैं भोज री वात, pp. 270a-272a.
78. ख्यामखान्याँ री उतपत, pp. 272b-273a.
79. दौलतावाद रा उमरावाँ री वात, pp. 273a-b.
80. मलकम्बर नै आकूतखाँ री याददास्त, pp. 274a-b.
81. साँगमराव राठौड़ री वात, pp. 275a-280a.

The last four pages contain a very imperfect index of subjects.

The MS. forms part of the Darbar Library in the Fort of Bikaner.

MS. 9 :—राजा करणसिङ्गजी रै कँवरों री वात नै नापै साँखलै री वात .

A cloth-bound MS., consisting of 124 leaves, $8\frac{1}{2}'' \times 5\frac{1}{4}''$ in size. Pages 73a-124b are blank. The pages filled with writing contain 18 lines each, and each line numbers 15 to 16 *akṣaras*. Beautiful, but inaccurate *devanāgarī* script. ओँ is often written for medial औँ The MS was copied in Śaṃvat 1926 (see p. 72b).

The MS. contains two works, to wit :—

(a) राजा करणसिङ्गजी रै कँवरों री वात, pp. 1a-48b. A biography of the five sons of Karaṇa Śiṅha, *rājā* of Bikaner : Anopa Śiṅha, Kesari Śiṅha, Padama Śiṅha, Mohana Śiṅha, and Vanamālī Dāsa, the last one an illegitimate son. The work begins :—

महाराजा श्रीकरणसिङ्गजी बीकानेर बड़ो राज कौयो । बड़ो
अड़पायत आंटीलो राजा हुवो । तुरक रो परभात रो सुह न देषता ।
दरबारी सईयद तुरक रहता त्यां नु मोती पेशाय कांतां मे आप
घताया । सो पातसाह चाकरी बदले अहदी मेखीया । सो भली तरे
जावतो करावता । बाँवण नु मोकलो देता । पाखी धारो पावता ।...
etc.

The biography contains much fiction and has little historical value. The exploits of the five princes are related in

turn. After a general praise of the reign of Karana Singha, comes a preliminary enumeration of his five sons and of the chiefs with whom they were connected by marriage, and then begins the biography of Anopa Singha, which continues till p. 36

(comm. songs : करे पांख असुरांख...p. 2a, सुवे दधण सोहीयो...

p. 2b-3a, कूवर वषांगु राजा करण रा...p. 3b). Next comes the biography of Kesari Singha, containing a description of his feats of arms from the battle of Ujain, in which he is stated to have fought at the side of Orangzeb (p. 4a). Third comes the biography of Padama Singha, which is the most diffuse of all, and begins from p. 9a with the well-known quarrel over the deer:—

सो अक दिन मोहणसिंघ रो होरण थो सो कुटो । सो कोटवाल
पकड़ीयो । तद मोहणसिंघजौ मोगस¹ मेल कहायो । हिरण मारो
यांहरै कै । आयो कै सो दिरावो । कोटवाल नटौयो...etc.

(Comm. *nīsānī* by Gāḍaṇa Goradhana Lakhamidāsota : इल
साका अवरंग तघत इम ऊवा उवारे...pp. 12a-13a). In the
quarrel, Mohana Singha, the fourth son of Karana Singha, lost
his life. The biographical account of Mohana Singha consists
practically all in the description of the part he had in the
quarrel mentioned above. The biography of Padama Singha
continues at length till p. 38a, where his glorious death in battle
is related, but his amorous adventures and other minor anecd-
otes are kept more in view than his military exploits. Pp. 39a-
42a form a sequel to the life of Padama Singha, and contain the
story of a *navāb*, his friend, who became a *fakir* after Padama
Singha's death. The biography of Vanamālī Dāsa comes last
(pp. 42a-48b), and terminates with the account of how he was
murdered by order of Anopa Singha.

(b) नापै सांखलै री वात, pp. 49a-72b. A biography of Nāpō
Sākhālō, the man who accompanied and helped *rāva* Vikō in his
conquest of the new land. It begins from the murder of *rāva*
Rina Mala at Citorā:—

रावजौ श्रीरिणमलजौ खं रांखे कुंभै चूक कथो (sic) मोये एवार
रे कहै । सो चादमौ अठारे लेख महिषो रिणमलजौ रे डेरे गयो ।
सो ठोलीयै उपर पोडीया था । सो पाघ रा आंटा देव मांचे उपर
बाघः (sic) । पछे तरवार वाही । सो रिणमलजौ ठोलीयो लीयो उठीयो

¹ For माणस.

तिथ वषत महिपो कुद आघो जाय षडो रहोः । बीजा अठारै मोयस
या सो रिखमलजौ मारौया । (*Sākha rò gīta* : मेल्हीयां रांण कूंभ रयण
राव मारंण...)

Nāpò is represented as having rendered *rāva* Jodhò invaluable help during his war with Mewar, by staying always at the court of the *rānā* and secretly informing Jodhò of all that was going on there. The biography is as full of fiction as the foregoing one. To quote only one instance, about 20 pages (pp. 53a-62b) are devoted to a story, according to which the *rānā* was once supplanted by a mean *jogī*, who went into the body of the *rānā*, after making the soul of the *rānā* enter the body of a dead deer. It was only after six months the *rānā* was able to recover his own body, thanks to the help of Nāpò. Subsequently, Nāpò left the court of Citorā, and went to Jodhpur (p. 63a) where he became the best counselor of Jodhò. It was Nāpò, who made Jodhò assign to Vikò the territory of Sārūriyò, which became the origin of all the latter's conquests. From this point, the exploits of Nāpò are mixed up with those of Vikò, whose conquests are imperfectly related in the last pages of the work, special attention being paid to the war with the Mohilas.

The MS. forms part of the Darbar Library in the Fort of Bikaner,

MS. 10 :—राजावाँ रौ जनमपत्त्रियाँ

A small *gutakò*, $4\frac{1}{4}'' \times 5''$ in size, cloth-bound, consisting of 70 leaves. Incomplete, many leaves being lost both at the beginning and at the end. Each page contains from 2 to 4 lines of writing of about 25 *akṣaras*, followed by two *kundaṭīs*, or horoscopical diagrams, arranged on the same line. Pp. 33a-40b, which are inserted in the middle of the MS., are of different paper and in different writing. The MS. was apparently written about 200-250 years ago, probably in the second or third decade of the Samvat-century 1700.

The MS. contains a collection of *janmapatṭrīs*, i.e. horoscopes of the birth of the rulers of Bikaner, Jodhpur, and other Rajput States, and also smaller chiefs, as well as imperial princes. Each page contains one horoscope, which consists of two parts, to wit: (a) two to four lines of text, giving the date, hour, and asterism of birth as well as the name of the father, etc., of the new-born one, and (b) two *kundaṭīs*, or zodiacal diagrams, the one being the *lagnakundaṭī*, with the names of the signs, and the other the *bhāvakundaṭī*, without these names.

I quote as a specimen of the collection the horoscope of *rājā* Rāya Siṅha of Bikaner, which is found p. 33a :—

संवत् १५८८ वर्षे अके १४६३ प्रवर्त्तमाने श्रावण मासे कृष्णपक्षे
द्वादश्यां १२ तिथौ बुधवासरे घं २४ चार्द्रानक्षत्रे चतुर्थपादे जन्म ॥
श्री ५ माहाराजा रायसिंहजी जन्मः ॥

जन्मकुंडली	भाव

The horoscopes are given in a very irregular order. Most of them refer to the Samvat century 1600, but since the latest of all bears the date Samvat 1719 (p. 36a), it would appear that the collection was made shortly after this year.

The MS. forms part of the Darbar Library in the Fort of Bikaner.

MS. 11 :—फुटकर वाताँ .

A cloth-bound MS., consisting of 90 leaves, $10\frac{1}{4}'' \times 5''$ in size. Pages 1a-26b and 63a-90b are blank. One leaf seems to be missing between leaf 26 and leaf 27. The pages covered with writing contain from 21 to 26 lines of 12 to 17 *akṣaras*. Age uncertain, possibly some 150-200 years.

The MS. contains different short works, mostly poetical and incomplete. Leaving aside unimportant fragments, the only contents of some interest in the MS. are the following :—

(a) कखे जाम री वात, pp. 28a-31a. A very brief history of Lākḥō, *jāma* of Bhadresara, and his sons Rāvaḷa and Hari-dhavaḷa. Beginning :—

राव हमीरौ (sic) भुजनगर राज्य करै लषो जांम भद्रसर राज्य करै अकै देस मै दोइ राजा अक राव कहाडै अ[क] जांम कहाडै हमीरौ रै घंघार १ साहिब [२] दोइ बेटा...etc.

(b) पञ्चसहेली रा दूहा कवि क्रीहल रा कहिवा, pp. 37a-41a. Beginning: देव्या नगर सुहावणा...etc.

(c) कूंगरौ बलोच री वात, pp. 44a-47a. The story of the Baloca Kūgarò. Beginning:—

कूंगरो बलोच अरोड़ भषर रहै तिलोकसौ जसहड़ जसलमेर राज्य करै । कूंगरो क ताकड़ी रो आहार करै ।...etc.

(d) बूंदौ री वात, pp. 53a-b. Incomplete. An episode of the rivalry between Bhoja and Dūdò, two sons of *rāva* Sūra-jana of Būdi, at the court of Akbar. Beginning:—

बूंद (sic) राव सुरजन राज्य करै । सुरजन रै दोइ बेटा अक रो नांम दूदो । जेसै भैरवदासोत चांपावत रो दोहौतरौ ।...etc.

The MS. forms part of the Darbar Library in the Fort of Bikaner.

MS. 12 :—दिल्ली रै धनियाँ री याद नै बीजी फुटकर वाताँ .

A cloth-bound MS., consisting of 50 leaves, 8½" × 5" in size. Each page contains 18-20 lines of writing of 12-17 *akṣaras*. Leaves have gone lost both at the beginning and at the end. *Devanāgarī* script by different hands. The MS. was written between Samvat 1675 (see p. 22b) and Samvat 1715 (see p. 41b).

It contains:—

(a) ष्टङ्गाराद्यात्मकश्लोकसंग्रहः, pp. 1a-19b. A collection of miscellaneous Sanskrit verses, mostly of an erotical nature.

(b) दिल्ली कौ निगाखि, pp. 20a-22b. A list of the names of the rulers of Dilli from Anaṅga Pāḷa Tūvara (1st) to Nūr Dī Sāhi

Salem Adali (Jahāgīr, 53rd). The list was evidently compiled under the reign of the latter, in Samvat 1675, as recorded in the last lines, which run as follows :—

तिपनमो पातिसाह नूरदौ साहि सलेम अदली संवत १६६२ कातो
सुदि १३ वेठो हे [१] संवत १६७५ वर्षे आसू सुदि १० दिने लिखा है ।

(c) सुभाषितसङ्ग्रहः, pp. 26a-30a. A small collection of moral sentences in Sanskrit verses, amongst which a *Subhāṣita-samvādaḥ* intermixed with prose, beginning :—

धारनगर्वा भोजराजा सभायां पंचशतपंडितपूरितायां...etc.

(d) फुटकर कविता, pp. 30b-33b. A few stanzas, partly in Sanskrit and partly in Dīngālā, the latter only having some historical interest. These begin : संवत नवे ऐकम्म..., पन्द्र असौ पांच संमत..., मंडोवरि सावंत ऊवो..., अभिपरा जेवंत..., कनवज्जा कमधज्ज...

(e) दिल्ली रै धणियाँ रौ याद, pp. 34a-41b. Two lists of the names of the rulers of Dillī with the years of their respective reigns, the one from Yudhiṣṭhira (1st) to Akbar (162nd), and the other from Visala De Tūvara (1st) to Jahāgīr (62nd). The last page (41b) ends with a mention of the accession of Orangzeb (Samvat 1715) and the defeat of Dārā.

(f) राठौड़ राजावाँ रै कंवरौ रा नाम, pp. 42b-44a. Tables giving the names of the sons of the Rāthōras of Jodhpur from Salakhō to Sūjō, and of the Rāthōras of Bikaner from Vikō to Rāya Singha.

The MS. forms part of the Darbar Library in the Fort of Bikaner.

MS. 13 :—**बौकानेर रै पट्टाँ रै गाँवाँ री विगत राजा
करणसिङ्गजी रै समै री .**

A MS. consisting of 34 loose leaves, 11½" × 8" in size. Each page contains from 25 to 30 lines of about 25 *aksaras*. The first leaf has the upper margin, with a few words of the text, broken away. Mixed Marwarī and *devanāgarī* script.

(copied by Vithū Panā Sīngha (cf. MS. 8) in the year Samvat 1905 (see p 34a).

The work is a register of the fiefs in the Bikaner State, originally compiled under the reign of *rājā* Karaṇa Sīngha, in the year Samvat 1714. It simply reflects the condition of the fiefs in the period above mentioned, and only exceptionally reference is made to earlier times. In the copy, the work is styled *Paṭṭāvalī*. It consists of two parts, the one integrating the other, to wit:

(a) पट्टाँ रै गाँवाँ रा नाम, pp. 1a-21a. A list of the villages forming part of the different fiefs in the Bikaner State. It begins from the villages the income of which goes to the temples for their maintenance:—

श्रीपरमेश्वरजी महाराजाधिराज महाराज श्रीकरणसिंघजी रै
राज (?)¹ री पटावही संमत १७२४
१ श्रीगोविंददेवजी रु° ७० वरषासण
१ श्रीनासिकजी माहे श्रीरामचंदजी रै दुवारै रु[°] १२५)
वर[षासण]...etc.

The description of the fiefs proper begins from p. 2a with the fief of Mahājana owned by the Vikāvatas, after which follow the other fiefs in succession, arranged according to the clan of their tenants. The order is the following: fiefs of the Vidāvatas, Kādhālōtas, Vanavirōtas, Bhātīs, Ūdāvatas, Rīṇadhīrōtas, Maṇḍālāvatas, Rūpāvatas, Nāthōtas, Jētamālas, Sīso-diyās, Sonagarās, Sākhalās, Cahuvāṇas, Jētūngas, Nirabāṇas, Tūvaras, Devarās, Gogaḷīs, and miscellaneous.

(b) ठाकुराँ रा नाम, pp. 21b-34a. A list of all the *jāgīr*-holders in the Bikaner State, grouped under the denomination of their different clans in the same order as above (Vikāvatas, Vidāvatas, Kādhālōtas...etc.). Beginning:—

वौका ठाकुर	असवार	गांव
१ रा° उदैभाण देवीदासोत	४७	७०
१ रा° करमसेन मनोहरदासोत	२७	३२ etc.

By the side of the name of each chief, the number is given of the horses he is bound to keep and the villages he has in

¹ The part of the text in brackets has been conjecturally supplied by myself.

his jurisdiction. After the Rājput chiefs, lists are also given of the *jāgīr*-holders of different caste, chiefly Pirohitas, Cāraṇas, and Upādhiyās (pp. 28a-30a). The last pages (30b-36a) contain miscellaneous names.

The MS. forms part of the Darbar Library in the Fort of Bikaner.

MS. 14 :—**रावलदे साँखलै री तथा वौँझै सोरठ री नै रतनाँ हमीर री वात .**

A cloth-bound MS., consisting of 76 leaves, 12½" × 8½" in size. Containing from 28 to 29 lines of writing per page, and from 17 to 22 *akṣaras* per line. All by one hand in bold *devanāgarī*. About 100 years old.

The MS. contains :—

(a) रावलदे साँखलै री वात, pp. 1a-29a. The story of Rāvala De, the Sākhālò chief of Sāmeragaḍha, near Giranāra in Sorathā. Beginning :—

दईव संजोगे जनमीया रांको वांको राव ।

लेष विधाता लिषीया पासो हंदा डाव ॥ १ ॥

वार्त्ता ॥ रावलदे सांखलो सामेरगढ राज करै कै । सोरठ देश
रो सामेरगढ ।...etc.

In prose intermixed with *dūhās*.

(b) वौँझै सोरठ री वात, pp. 29b-55b. The well-known story of Sorathā, the wife of *rāva* Rūrò, and her amours with Vījhò, also in prose intermixed with *dūhās*. Beginning :—

सोरठ सिंहलदीप की पाली आंख कुंभार ।

परखी राजा रुड़ नै जीती राव खंगार ॥ १ ॥

...साचोरगढ महादुरंग वसै कै । तिख नगर रो धखी रायचंद
देवडो राज करै कै...etc.

(c) रतनाँ हमीर री वात, pp. 56a-76b. The story of Ratanā and Hamira, a prince of Sūrajagaḍha. In rhymed prose intermixed with verses. Beginning :—

कुसम तया सर पांच कर जग जिग लीनो जीव ।
 तिग रो सुमिरग करतवां रस ग्रंथा री रीत ॥ १ ॥
 ...॥ वार्त्ता ॥ तिग समें सरों मै ज्यू मानसरोवर । तरों मै ज्यू
 कलपतरोवर ।...etc.

The MS. forms part of the Darbar Library in the Fort of Bikaner.

MS. 15 :—फुटकर वाताँ री सङ्ग्रह .

A MS. consisting of 425 leaves, 12" x 8" in size. Cloth-bound, but very badly preserved, most of the leaves being detached and very many crumbled at the margins. Some pages are missing at the end. Each page contains 26 to 27 lines of writing of 20-24 *akṣaras*. Written partly in *Samvat* 1845 at *Desanoka* (see p. 91b), and partly in *Samvat* 1892 at *Dāsori* by *Ratanū Mana Rūpa* (see p. 416b).

The MS. contains :—

(a) साँई कर रछा तै री वात, pp. 1a-4a. A tale of two fakirs, one of whom used to repeat: *sāi karè so huvè*, and the other *sāi kara rahā hē*, whence the title. Beginning :—

दीली सहर मे ओक फकीर चांदणी चोक मै रहै...etc.

(b) खुदाय बावली री वात, pp. 4a-6b. Another tale of two poor Mussulmans, Mullah Abdullah and Sipahi Aledad. Beginning :—

दीली सहर मै मुलां अवदला रहै । अर दुसरै महल मै सुपाई
 अलेदाद रहै ।...etc.

(c) दीनमान रै फल री वात, pp. 6b-10b. A tale of a *setha* *Dharma Dāsa* and his wife *Śilavanti*. Beginning :—

गुजरात देस ते मे पाटण सेहर ते मे सेठ धरमदास नावै साहा
 रहै लषेसरी ।...etc.

(d) तुँवरौ री वात, pp. 10b-12a. A life of *Rāma De p̄r*, the son of *Tūvara Ajē Si* and founder of *Rāmaderharò*, near *Pohakaraṇa*. Beginning :—

सत्तारसी तुवर दोली रो पातसा ऊतो । सु सत्तारसी रो बेटो
रीणसी सु पातसाहो झाड आप रो मन री घुसी जाय नीब रै पांन सु
कासीकरवत बीयो.....पछै रिणसीजी रो बेटो अजैसीजी...etc.

(e) राठोड़ सौहेजी ने आसथानजी री वात, pp. 12a-16b. An account of the exploits of Sihò and his son Asathāna, from the departure of the former from Kanòja to the conquest of Khera by the latter. Derived from the "Khyāta" by Mūhanòta Nēṇa Si. Beginning :—

राजा श्रीसंघसेन कनवज थी जात्रा भयी द्वारकाजी नु पधारौया ।
आगै गोत्रकदंब बज्जत कीयो ऊतो तै मन विरक्त ऊवो ।...etc.

(f) राव सुरताण देवड़े री वात, pp. 16b-24b. Wrongly described in the title as *Rāva Mānè rī vāta*. An account of the reign of Suratāṇa Singha, the successor of *rāva Māna Singha* of Sirohī, from his accession to the battle in which he defeated Jaga Māla, the son of *mahārānā* Udè Singha, and Rāya Singha, the son of *rāva* Candrasena of Jodhpur. The two last pages describe the encounter of Suratāṇa with Ādhò Durasò, the famous bard, who had been wounded in the battle. The work begins :—

राव मानौ सीरोही राज्य करै । राव मानै रे बेटो कोई ऊतो
नही । अक बेटौ हुती तिका जगमान उदैसिंघोत सीसोदीयै नु
पर्याई । ..etc.

(g) जैसै सरवहियै री वात, pp. 25a-29b. The story of Jèsò Saravahiyo, a petty ruler of Giranāra, and Cāraṇa Sājana, who provoked on him an attack by Mahmud, the king of Ahmada-bad, in the course of which Jèsò was slain. Beginning :—

गुजरात देस अहमदावाद नगर तठै मांमद वेगड़ो पातसाहो
करै । उग रा वारा माहे कुण कुण हौदु राज करै ।...etc.

(h) कक्वाहाँ री वात, pp. 29b-33a. An account of the intestine contests for power, which followed the death of *rājā* Prithī Rāja of Ābera, from the accession of the inept Ratana Si to the installation of Bhāra Mala by Akbar. Beginning :—

राजा प्रिथीराज आविर रो । वीकानेर राव लूकरण रै परखीयो
ऊतो । बाई रो नाम बाहलबाई । तीयै बाई रै बारह बेटा हुवा ।

दोय बेटा प्रिथीराज रै वीजै मोहल रा हुवा । रतनसौ अर भीम ।
...etc.

(i) मोहिलाँ रौ वात, pp. 33a-37b. An account of the Mohilas from the time of *rāṇò* Mohila Surajanòta down to the defeat of Verasala and Narabada by *rāva* Jodhò, and the assigning of the land to Vidò. Identical with chapter (61) in the "Khyāta" by Mūhanòta Nēṇa Sī (see MS. 8 above). Beginning :—

मोहिल सजनोत (sic) जात चोहवांग क्वापर द्रोणपुर रो धणौ
हुयो तीण रौ हक्कीकत ।...etc.

At the end a commemorative *beakkharī chanda* is inserted.
beginning :—वागडीयै भोगवौ वसाई...etc.

(j) गोहिल अरजन हमीर रौ वात, pp. 37b-41a. A story of Arajana and Hamira, two Gohilas, who are here described as sons of Bhīma, the Solāṅkī king of Aṇahilavārā Pāṭaṇa. Beginning :—

अणहिलवाड़ै पाटण गोहिल भीम राज करै । गुजरात मै वेगड़ो
मांहमद पातिसाहि राज करै । वेगड़ै मांहमद सु भीम लड़ाई लीधी ।
भीम काम आयो ।...etc.

(k) चहवाण सातल सोम रौ वात, pp. 41a-42b. An account of the capture of the fort of Samiyāṇò (Sivāṇò) by Alāva Dī, and the defeat of Sātala and Soma, the Čahamāṇa rulers of the place. Beginning :—

समीयाणो गढ तीयै रो नाम हिवारं समीयाणो कहौजे सु
कुभटगढ ह्यै...etc.

(l) राव मण्डलीक रौ वात, pp. 42b-43b. An account of the war between Maṇḍalīka, *rāva* of Gīranāra, and Mahmud, the king of Gujarat. Beginning :—

गढ गौरनार राव मंडलीक राज्य करै । नवां सोरठां रा धणौ ।
...etc.

(m) वाले चाँपै रौ वात, pp. 43b-45b. An account of the war of Vālò Čāpò Ebhaūta of Matiyālò with Mahmud, the king of Gujarat. Beginning :—

चाँपो अबल नो मतीयालै राज करै। अक दीहाड़ा रो समाजोग
है। वेगड़ो मांहमांद आमंदावाद राज करै...etc.

In the narrative, *Cāraṇa Sājaṇa Lāibāvata* (cfr. § (g) above) plays an important part, and several *dūhās* by him are inserted in the text.

(n) राव प्रतापमल देवड़ै री वात, pp. 45b-47b. A description of a feast given by Pratāpa Mala Devarò, which ended tragically with the death of one Picò from excessive opium. Beginning:—

हुम अक सीधलां रो। राव प्रतापमल सीगोही रै धणी पासै
मांगण गयो...etc.

(o) हाडा हुवा तै री कुनै, pp. 47b-53a. An account of the exploits of Cāhavāṇa Devò Bāgāvata, the progenitor of the Hādās, at the close of which it is shown that the Hādās owe their name to *hādā*, the “bones” of a goat which Devò had killed. The goat belonged to a *pīr*, who resented the offence and would not be appeased, except by condemning Devò to wear the bones of the goat suspended to his neck, and Devò's descendants to be called Hādās. The origin of Devò is traced to Bhēsarora in Mewar, which was the centre of a *pargana* of 84 villages which Devò held as a vassal of the king of Māḍava. Beginning:—

चहाण देवा थो हाडा कहाणा। हाडां री वडो साहबो बुदो रा
धणी। बुदो मैणां भौलां रो उतन थो।...etc.

(p) हरदास मोकलौत वीरमदे दूदावन री वात, pp. 53a-58a.¹ A biographical sketch of Hara Dāsa Mokalōta Ūhara, formerly a vassal of *rāva* Gāgò of Jodhpur, then of Virama De of Meratò, and lastly of Sekhò Sūjāvata of Pipāra, ending p. 54b with Hara Dāsa's and Sekhò's death in a battle against Gāgò. The remaining pages contain a description of the war subsequently waged by *rāva* Māla De against Virama De of Meratò. Beginning:—

हरदास नु कोडणी सातविस गामा सु। तिको हरदास लाकड़
चाकरी न करै। दसराहै आय नै सलांम करै...etc.

¹ Identical with chapter 53 in the *Khyāta* by Mūhaṇōta Nēṇa Sī (see MS. 8 above).

(q) पलकदरियाव, pp. 59a-84b. A moral novel, beginning:—पाटण सहर तठै ब्रह्मांण नामै राजा राज करै । तिण सहर मै अजैपाल नामै साहा व्यापारी रहै ।...etc.

(r) वीकानेर रै अमरावाँ री पौडियाँ री जाब वीठू बखतराम री कहियो, pp. 85a-88b. A work in *dūhās* by Cārana Viṭhū Bakhat Rāma Rājasiṅhā, giving the pedigrees of the Rajput chiefs in the Bikaner State. From the introductory *dūhō*, which I quote below, it appears that the work was composed under *mahārājā* Gaja Siṅha:—

भूय गजन कह भीम सु भीम वषत सु भाष ।

पौछां सिरदारां सुपहो दोहा वरणाव दाष ॥ १ ॥

The enumeration begins from the *Vikāvatas* of Mahājana (१ लखकरण २ रतनो ३ अजन...etc.), and ends with the *Pāvāras*, the last verse being a *kavita* beginning:—१ गुणोराज बडगात... etc.

(s) महाराजा अनोपसिङ्गजी रै सुनसब नै तलब री विगत, pp. 88b-90b. A description of the *jāgīr* and stipend of Anopa Siṅha, *mahārājā* of Bikaner, with the figures of produce, etc., and the names of the *parganas*, during the period *Samvat* 1724—*Samvat* 1752.

(t) राजा सूरजसिङ्गजी रै जागीर री विगत, pp. 90b-91a. A similar, but much shorter, description of the *jāgīr* of Sūraja Siṅha, *rājā* of Bikaner. Copied from a *vahī* written in *Samvat* 1775 (see p. 90b).

(u) वीकानेर रै राजावाँ री वंसावली मुहते भीमसिङ्गजी री बयायोड़ी, pp. 91b-94b. A genealogical sketch of the rulers of Bikaner, from *rāva* Jodhō to the demise of *mahārājā* Gaja Siṅha (S. 1844), compiled by Muhatō Bhīma Siṅha—(evidently the same man who is mentioned in the introductory *dūhō* quoted under (r) above). The two first pages contain a very prolix introduction in verses, the rest is in prose. Before the introduction, there is a prefatory note of six lines, in which it is recorded that the work was copied from an older MS. dated *Samvat* 1828—apparently the original written by Bhīma Siṅha himself—at *Desanoka* in *Samvat* 1845. The first verse begins:—

॥ कवित ॥ वसधा वसि वेण रै वैण सुं ऊइ विडांणी ।...etc.

The last lines, which record the demise of Gaja Singha and the accession of Sūrata Singha, are probably an addition by the later copyist.

(v) गङ्गेव नौ बावत खीची रौ बेपौहरौ, pp. 95a-99a. A description of a pig-hunting by Gaṅgeva Khiei of Gāguraṇa, and a banquet which followed. Rather interesting on account of the very minute and detailed descriptions of arms, apparel, etc., it contains. In rhymed prose. Beginning:—

तिखां दिनां रौ गढ गागरडु । मुते न भवसते । गंगेव नौबावत
खीची राज करै । चार घूट सौं आढौ । गाहड़ रौ गाढौ । फौजां रौ
लाढौ ।...etc.

(w) राठौड़ रामदास वैरावत रौ आखड़ियां, pp. 99a-100b. A description of the eighty-four vows strictly observed by Rāthōra Rāma Dāsa Vērāvata. Beginning:—

राठौड़ रिड़मलजी पुत्र रामदासजी । आषड़ीसिद्ध रजपूत कै ।
व्रतधारी रजपूत कै । तीख नुं चौरासी आषड़ी थी । इतरा ब्रद प्रतंग्या
याखै कै ।...etc.

(x) नापै सांखलै रौ वात, pp. 101a-112b. The life of Nāpō Sākhalō, identical with MS. 9 (b) described above. Beginning:—

रावजी औरिखमलजी स्रं रांयै कूंभै चूक करायो । महैपै
पवार रे कहै ।...etc.

(y) हितोपदेसग्रन्थ गुवालेरी भाखा मै, pp. 113a-191a. A translation of the *Hitopadeśa* into *Guvālērī bhāṣā*, a form of Western Hindi. Prose intermixed with verses. Beginning:—

श्रीमहादेव प्रताप तैं सकल काम को सिध ।
चंद्र सौस गंग बहतु जांगत लोक प्रसिध ॥ १ ॥
॥ वात ॥ प्रथमही श्रीमहादेवजु के प्रश्रुत तैं सकल काम को सिध
होय । कैसे है श्रीमहादेवजू । जिन के सौस चंद्रमा...etc.

(z) वेतालपचीसी रौ कथा, pp. 191a-226b. A translation of the *Vetālapāñcavimsatikā*-tales into Marwari prose, intermixed with verses. From the introduction, it appears that the trans-

lation was composed at Bikaner, under the reign of *mahārājā* Anopa Singha (Samvat 1724-55). Beginning:—

प्रथमुं सरस्वती माय बले विनायक वीनवुं ।
 सिध बुद्ध दिवराय सनमुष थाये सरस्वती ॥ १ ॥
 देश मसुधरदेव (*sic*) नवकोटी मै कोट नव ।
 वीकानेर विशेष निहचै मन कर जांयज्यौ ॥ २ ॥
 राज करै राठोड़ करण सूरसुत करण रौ ।
 मही क्षत्रीयां शिर मोड़ क्षत्रवट गुंमाणो घरौ ॥ ३ ॥

.....॥ वारता ॥ दिक्षण देश रै विधै प्रस्थानपुर नगर । तठै
 विक्रमादित्य उजेखौ नगरी रो धखी राज्य करै कै...etc.

(A) सिङ्हासनवत्तीसी री कथा, pp. 226b-252b. A Marwari translation of the *Simhāsanaadvātrimśatikā*-tales, composed in the same tour of time and apparently also by the same author as the *Vetālapacīsī rī kathā* above (see introduction to the latter). All in prose. Beginning:—

मालव देस तठै धारा नगरी । तठै [राजा भोज] राज्य करै कै ।
 राजा कन्हे पांचसै पंडित रहे कै । पंडित धनपाल कालिदास प्रमुष ।
 चवदै बिद्या पात्र कै ।...etc.

(B) मारवाड़ रौ बात महाराजा रामसिङ्गजी री, pp. 253a-276a. A detailed account of the war fought by Rāma Singha of Jodhpur against Bakhat Singha of Nāgōra and Gaja Singha of Bikaner, from Rāma Singha's accession (Samvat 1805), to his taking refuge with Madhō Singha of Jaipur, after his final defeat (Samvat 1807 ?). Beginning:—

राजा अभैसिंघजी संमत अठाहै सै पचोतरे रे आसाठ सुद पांचु
 देवखोक ऊवा अजमेर मे श्रीपोकरजी उपर दाग हुवो जोधपुर आसाठ
 सुदि अष्टमी वर आई । मोहल बवासां गांयनां सती ऊई...etc.

In the MS., the work is styled as *Māravāṛa rā umarāvā rī vāta* at the beginning, and as *Māravāṛa me dhamacaka huwā tina rī vāta* at the end.

(C) गोगादेजी रौ रूपक वैरवराह आठै पहाड़खाँजी रौ कहियो, pp. 276b-287b. The *Gogā Dejī rō rūpaka*, a poem, by Ādhō Pahāra Khā. Beginning:—

गाथा ॥ अत मत कायव सुकल उकती [१] सुप्रसन्न हुय दीजै
सरसती । पौह राठोड़ अचल कृपती । कहं यम गोगा
कीरती ॥ १ ॥...etc.

(D) गोरा वादल री कथा, pp. 288a-295a. A poetical version of the famous story of the fair Padamāṇi of Cīṭora and her relatives Gorā and Vādaḷa, by Jāṭa Mala. Beginning:—

चरण कमल चीत लायक । स्मर औसारदा । सुभ अखर दे माय ।
कहो सकथा चीत लायक ॥ १ ॥ जंबूदीप मभार । भरतबंड बंडा सिरै ।
नगर भजो इ ससार । गढ चितोड़ है विषम अत ॥ २ ॥...etc.

(E) राजा भोज री पनरमी विद्या त्रियाचरित, pp. 295b-320b. The fifteenth *vidyā* of king Bhoja, or the knowledge of woman, by Vyāsa Bhavānī Dāsa. In prose and verses. Beginning:—

श्रीगणपत सरसती सिव । विसन रवि गुरुदेव ।
सेव करे अर दास प्रभु । दीजै अखर मेव ॥ १ ॥
अविरल बांणि ओपजै ।...etc.

(F) अकलगिड़ वराह डाढाला री बात, pp. 321a-333b. The story of the heroic pig killed by Viśaḷa De Vāghelō of Stroht. Beginning:—

जंबूदीप [भर]थबंड मै अढार गिर । अढारां गिरां रो सिरौ ।
अरबद सो अरबद किसोअके है ॥ दूहा ॥ वनासपती पाघर वगौ ।...
etc.

(G) महाराजा अभैसिङ्गजी री गुण विरदसिखगार बारठ करनीदानजी री कहियौ, pp. 334a-339a. The well-known abridgment of the *Sarajū Prakāśa* by Bārathā Karanī Dāna. Beginning:—

गणपति सरसति निमसकार । दिजीये सुभ वर बुध उदार...etc.

(H) लुकमान हकीम अपगै बेटै कूँ नसौहत, pp. 339b-342b. The advices by the sage Lukman to his son. In Marwari mixed with Urdu. Beginning:—

पुढ्या वल्ल किस पास मांगीये । कह्या देखै बस्याल रहै...etc.

(I) राजा करणसिङ्गजी रै कँवरौ री वात, pp. 343a-367a.
Identical with MS. 9(a).

(J) सूदखौत नैणसीजी री ख्यात री अेक भाग, pp. 369a-391b.
A portion of the "Khyāta" by Mūhaṇṭa Nēṇa Sī (see MS. 8 above), containing the *vātas* following:—

कान्हुदे री वात, वीरमदे री वात, गोगादे री वात, राव चूँडे री वात, अरङ्कमल री वात, राव रिणमल री वात, राव जोधे री वात, राव वीकै री वीकानेर वसायो तै समै री वात, कांछल री वात, राव तीडे री वात .

Notice that the order of the *vātas* of Cūḍò and Gogā De is inverted, and the following *vātas* are omitted:—

रावल जगमाल री वात, राव वीकै री वात, भटनेर री वात .

The wording of the text also differs, though not to any appreciable extent, from the wording in the common recension.

(K) बहलिमा री वात, pp. 392a-411a. A story concerning Bahalim of Gajani, apparently the rebellious Indian viceroy of Bahrām Šāh, who was defeated and slain by the latter near Multan. Beginning:—

ऊ बलहारौ ताजीयां । जिन्हां जात कुह्यौ ।...etc.

(L) खींवै वीजै धाड़वी री वात, pp. 412a-416b. A story of two famous thieves: Khīvē of Nāḍola and Vījò of Sojhata, and their exploits. Beginning:—

घौवो विजो धाड़वी । वडा दोड़ा । वडा चोर । विजो सोभत वसै । घौवो वसै नाडोल । दोनौं रा अैसा परवाड़ा । ओ उण रो नांम जांयै [] ओ उण रो नांम जांयै । पिण मिजिया कदे नह्यौ ।...etc.

(M) वीकानेर नै जोधपुर रै राठौड़ राजावाँ री पौडियाँ, pp. 417a-425b. Described as *Rāṭhòrā rī khyāta* in the title. Genealogies of the Rāṭhòras of Bikaner from the origins to *mahārājā Gajā Singha*, and of the Rāṭhòras of Jodhpur from *rāva Jodhò* to *mahārājā Māna Singha*, giving the names of the rulers as well as of their sons and wives. Beginning:—

गठ कनोज । गठ मंडोवर । गठ अणदपुरी नगरी । गठ माहोर ।
सेतबंध रानेसर राज कौघो ।...etc. ~

The MS. is found in the Darbar Library in the Fort of Bikaner.

MS. 16 :—उदैपुर री ख्यात नै फुटकर वाताँ .

A MS., half-leather-bound, consisting of 136 leaves, of which about 40 blank. Size of the leaves $10" \times 6\frac{1}{2}"$. Each of the written pages contains 17-18 lines of writing of 14-18 *aksaras*. Running Marwari script, all by one hand. Age of the MS. about 100 years.

The MS. contains :—

(a) उदैपुर री ख्यात, pp. 1a-58b. A compendious history of the *rānās* of Udaipur from Vrahmā (1st) to *rānā* Rāja Siṅgha (199th), who succeeded in Samvat 1810. The first three pages (1a-2a) contain only a list of bare names from Vrahmā to *rājā* Siddhārtha (125th). From page 2b begins the narrative with *rājā* Vijaya :—

[१] २ई राजा विजय अजोध्या राज करतो सुरज री उपासना
कौवी सुरज प्रसन हूवो इसी अग्या कौघी दखणदेस जावो...etc.

The account of each *rānā* is compiled on much similar and uniform lines : first comes the name of the mother-queen, then the number of the horses, elephants, infantrymen, and drumbeaters in the *rānā's* army, and of the chiefs in the service of the *rānā*. Next comes the account of the principal events that took place during the reign of the *rānā* in question, and lastly the names of his wives, concubines, and sons, and the years and days of his reign. The account of the last *rānā*, Rāja Siṅgha, which is a very short one as he did nothing, runs as follows :—

१९९ राखोजी श्रीराजसंघजी भाखी वषतकुवरबाइ रा पुत्र बास
उदैपुर सेनसंख्या अश्व २५००० पाखा २५००० हत्तौ ७२ वाजत्र १००
समत १८१० माह वद २ पाट बैठा राखी चह्वाण राखी भाखी राठोड़
इडरेजी वरस ७ मां २ दी[?] १० राज कौघो बाइजी श्रीराजवषतकुवर-
बाई देवारी माहे वावड़ी कराई श्रीजी रै नामै देवारी माहे महादेवजी
रो देहरो श्रीराजराजेसुरजी रो करायो ।

(b) खोलङ्गी जीवराजजी रा कविच बारठ अहजन रा कहिया,
pp 71a-82a. A poem in 52 *kavittas* in commemoration of

Soḷāṅkī Jīva Rāja and his two *satīs*, by Bārāṭha Ahajana or Arjuna. From *kavitta* 51st, it appears that the death of the aforesaid Jīva Rāja took place in the year Saṃvat 1748. The first *kavitta* begins:—

सुद बारस भादवी [१] देह कडी राव चालक [१] उग समीयै आय
नै । अक बोली यहपालक ...etc.

(c) राठौड़ मोहकमसिङ्गजी रा कवित्त बारठ अहजन रा कहिया,
pp. 83a-95a. A poem in 61 *kavittas* by the same Ahajana, in the form of an epistle, being a satire against Rāṭhōra Mohkam Siṅgha. Beginning:—

तैं कागद वांचीया [१] राग राजड़ जगपत रा [१]

तैं कागद वांचीया [१] राग पातल रा नीत रा ।...etc.

(d) वीकावताँ वीदावताँ रै गाँवाँ रौ विगत, pp. 99a-108b. A list of the villages forming the fiefs of the Vikāvata and Vīdāvata Rāṭhōras of Bikaner. Undated. Beginning:—

महाजन अमरसंघ वैरीसालोत गा° १३५ रेख ८६ रा° लालसंघ
कौसलसंघोत कुभाणो गा° १० रेख १०...etc.

The MS. is found in the Darbar Library in the Fort of Bikaner.

MS. 17: आईनि अकबरी की भाखा वचनिका .

A huge and beautiful MS., velvet-bound, consisting of 353 leaves covered with writing, besides 6 additional leaves containing an index of chapters and two tables with coloured designs of royal jewels and arms. Each page is 15½" × 11" in size and contains 30 lines of writing, each line comprising 22-32 *aksaras*. All by one hand in beautiful and big *devanāgarī*. Jaipurī bhāṣā. Written about Saṃvat 1852 (see below).

The work contained is a translation of the *Āin-i-Akbarī* into Jaipurī bhāṣā, composed by *munshi* Lālā Hirā Lāla, and put into writing by Kāyastha Gumānī Rāma, by order of *mahārājā* Savāi Pratāpa Siṅgha of Jaipur. The work was started in Saṃvat 1852. All the above information is given in a poetical preface to the translation itself, which is found pp. 1a-b. Here the translation is called *Bhākhāvacanikā*. The work proper begins p. 1b. as follows:—

अब शेष अवल फजल ग्रंथ को करता ॥ प्रभु को निमसकार करि
 केँ अकबर बादस्याह की तारीफ लिखने को कसत करै है ॥ अरु कहै
 है या की बड़ाई अरु चेष्टा अरु चिन्तकार कहां तक लिखूं । कहौ जात
 नाहौ ता तै या के पराकरम अरु भांति भांति के दस्तूर वा मनसूबा
 दुनिया में प्रगट भये ता को संक्षेप लिखत हौं ॥ प्रथम तो बादस्याह
 के नाम संग्या को अरथ लिखित है ॥ बाद फारसी भाषा में नित रहे
 ता को कहते है...etc.

The MS. is found in the Darbar Library in the Fort of Bikaner.

MS. 18:—फुटकर वाताँ रौ सङ्ग्रह .

A cloth-bound MS., numbering 350 leaves, of which 134 are missing, namely the following:—1-14, 37, 69-96, 109, 141-199, 214-226, 228, 231-234, 269-271, 273-279, 295-296, 328. Moreover, the MS. originally was not ending with leaf 350, but had some more leaves, which are lost. Very badly preserved, many leaves being detached and crumbled. Size 11½" × 9". Number of the lines in each page 31-33, number of the *aksaras* in each line 26-34. *Devanāgarī* script. Written about Samvat 1847 (see p. 36a).

A good many of the works contained in the MS. are identical with those in MS. 15. The works contained are the following:—

(a) वेतालपचीसी री वात, pp. 15a-36a. The same work as MS. 15 (z), but somewhat differing in the wording. Beginning:—

प्रणजं सरस्वति पाय	वले विनायक वीनवु ।
बुधि दे सिद्धि दिवाय	सनमुखि घायि सरस्वती ॥ १ ॥
...देश मरुस्थल देधि	नौकोटी मै कोटि नव ।
पणि वीकानेर विशेध	मनि निखै करि जाणौयौ ॥ ३ ॥
तह राज करै राठौड़	करन सुसुत करन सौ ।
महि क्षत्रियोंसिर मौड़	भन्नवटि घूमाणां घरी ॥ ४ ॥

... ॥ दक्षिण देश है विषै प्रस्थानपुर नगर [1] तेथि विक्रमादीत
उज्जयिणी रौ राजा...etc.

(b) रायधन भाटी रौ बात, pp. 38a-40b. The story of Bhāṭī Rāya Dhana, the son of *rāvaḷa* Dujhāsa of Ludravò, and his amours with Sajanalā, the daughter of Dhāṭa (*sic*), a Sodhò feudatory of Dujhāsa. Beginning:—

[...] नू दीठी कै । औ तो इये नू ले नै आप है घरे आये कै ।
अर सजनल वासे भाई रे वदलै चाकरी करै कै । रायधन इयै नु
देख रीघा ।...etc.

✓(c) रायसिङ्ग खींवावत रौ बात, pp. 40b-42b. A biographical account of Rāja Siṅgha Khīvāvata, a *pradhāna* of Jasavanta Siṅgha of Jodhpur, with special regard to his services on the occasion of the death of Gaja Siṅgha, directed to establish Jasavanta Siṅgha on the throne in the place of Amara Siṅgha, the legitimate heir, and also to the part he had in helping Jasavanta Siṅgha put an end to the vexatious revenue administration inaugurated by the *divān* Mūhaṇṭa Nēṇa Sī. Beginning:—

महाराजा गजसिंघजी वडो राजा हुवो । पातसाहं रौ थापण
उधपण हुवो [1] सो गजसिंघजी रे कुवर अमरसिंघ वडो । मोटो
खिरदार । मांटीपण्यै रौ आंक...etc. ✓

✓(d) राव अमरसिङ्गजी रौ बात, pp. 43a-48a. A biography of *rāva* Amara Siṅgha, the eldest son of *mahārājā* Gaja Siṅgha of Jodhpur, who was banished by the latter and repaired to the court of Sāh Jahān, who assigned him a fief in Nāgōra. Beginning:—

अमरसिंघ गजसिंघजी रे वडो कुवर । साचोर रां चङ्गवांणं रौ
दोहीवो । सो गजसिंघजी रौ राजा नही । अमरसिंघ निराठ सारी
बात मै अवल । वडो देसोत ।...etc. ✓

The text is interspersed with many commemorative songs.

✓(e) सिङ्गासनवत्तीसौ कौ भाखा, pp. 49a-68b. Incomplete, the pages containing the last tale being missing. A translation of the *Siṃhāsanaadvātrīṣatikā*-tales into Jaipurī bhāṣā. Beginning:—

अनंत ग्यान करि जे पू[र]ण है । अर समस्त पदार्थनि कै
 दैखहार जोगीश्वर जा को पार नही पावत ।... राजा विक्रमादित्य को
 प्रबंध कहै है । शकबंघी राजा विक्रमादित्य है । केसो जाने आराधान
 करि सकल देवता वश्य कौया है । राजा विक्रमादित्य को सिंघासण
 श्वर्य को रत्नजटित...etc.

(f) कुँवरसी रौ वात, pp. 97a-108b. Incomplete both at the beginning and the end. The story of the amours of Kūvara Sī Sākhalō and Bharamala. In prose interspersed with verses.

(g) नामै साँखलै रौ वात, pp. 110a-117b. Incomplete at the beginning. Identical with MS. 9(b) and MS. 15(x).

(h) मारवाड़ रौ वात महाराजा रामसिङ्गजी रौ, pp. 117b-132b. Identical with MS. 15 (B).

(i) राठौड़ ठाकुरसी जैतसीहौत रौ वात, pp. 132b, 136a-140b. Fragmentary in the middle and at the end. A biography of Thākura Sī, a son of *rāva* Jēta Sī of Bikaner. Interspersed with commemorative songs.

(j) जगदे पँवार रौ वात, pp. 200a-214b. Incomplete at the beginning and the end. The story of Jaga De Pāvāra, the faithful chief in the service of Siddha Rāja, the Solāṅkī king of Pātāṇa.

(k) राव सेखे नै भातौ आयौ तै रौ वात, pp. 226a-b. The story of Sekhō, the Bhātī *rāva* of Pūḡaḷa, who had obtained from Karanīji the boon that he would not die unless he sat under a *bakāyana*-tree and ate cold boiled rice. Incomplete at the beginning.

(l) वीरबल रौ वात, pp. 226b-228b. An anecdote concerning Vira Balā, the great favourite of Akbar. Beginning:—

पातस्याह अकबर दिल्ली आगरे पातस्याही करे वडो अवलीयो
 पातस्याह ह्वो बावंन पीरां रौ करामात ह्वै...etc.

(m) राजा भोज खाफरै चोर रौ वात, pp. 228b-230b. An anecdote concerning king Bhoja and a thief, Khāpharō. Beginning:—

राजा भोज धार नगरी राज करे वडो राजा चवदे विद्या निध्यां
सु राजा भोज रे बाफरो चोर चाकर...etc.

(n) कुतबदी साहिजादे री वात, pp 230b, 235a-238a. Four leaves missing. A story of a prince Kutub Dī, in rhymed prose and verses. Marwari mixed with Urdu Beginning:—

पौरोजसाह पातस्याह दिखी पातस्याही करे । तिस के उमराव ।
तिरवरमंघ । गलतसमा । सुलतां । तिस के दरीयासाह बेटा । दुसरा
महंमदसाह बेटा । ..etc

(o) दम्पतिविनोद, pp. 238b-268b. A *rifacimento* of the well-known tales of the parrot and the *sārikā*, illustrative of the vices of men and women, composed by a Josī Rāya (see last verse at the end), at Bikaner, under the reign of *mahārājā* Anopa Singha (see the introductory verses quoted below). Containing 32 tales. In Marwari prose mixed with Sanskrit and Marwari verses. Beginning:—

समस्त देवी सरस्वती	मत विस्तारण मात ।
वीणा पुस्तक धारणी	विघ्न हरण विध्यात ॥ १ ॥
गणपति वंदू चरण जुग
वीकानेर सुहावणो.	दिन दिन चढतौ दौर ।
हिंदुस्थान मजाद हद	नवकोटी सिर मोर ॥ ३ ॥
राज करै राजा तिहां	कमधज भूप अनूप ।
सकबंधी करणससुत	राठौड़ा 'कुल रूप ॥ ४ ॥
देस राज सुभ देष के	मन मै भयो हुलास ।
दंपतिविनोद की वात्ता	कहिस कथा सविनास ॥ ॥

॥ अथ कथा प्रारंभते ॥ अकदा प्रख्यातै व्याबू विधे विदग्धमंग
इसै नाम खूबो रहै । माहा चतुर ग्याता । सर्व सासत्र प्रवीण । सासत्र
जोवतां सांभलतां वैराग ऊपनौ जो स्त्री संसार बंध नौ कारण कै ।...
etc.

(p) राव शिखमल री वात, pp. 272a-273a Fragmentary.
(Only the end.

(q) मोमल री वात, pp. 280a-281b. A story of Momala a slave girl, and Sālha, a Solāṅki king of Gujarat. Beginning --

अथ राजा साल्ह सोलंकी गुजरात माहे राज्य करै । तौयै राजा रै १६ रांणी कै ।...etc.

(r) महिन्दर वीसलौत री वात, pp. 281b-284b. Left incomplete. A continuation of the story of Momala and how she met Mahindra Visalōta of Umarakōṭa and *rāva* Hamīra Jāreco. Beginning:—

उमरकोट मेहदरो वीसलौत राज करै [1] वडी राजाधानी [1] वडी साहबी [1] सु बेहन १ मेहदर रे कुवारी ।...etc.,

(s) मुहयौत नैगसीजी री ख्यात रौ अक भाग, pp. 284b-294b. A small portion of the “Khyāta” by Mūhaṇōta Nēṇa Si, containing the *vātas* following:—

गौं वीरमदे री वात (pp. 284b-286a),

ऊहड़ हरदास मोकलौत री वात (pp. 286b-290b),

राठौड़ नरै सूजावत खीं वै पोहकरयै री वात (pp. 290b-293b),

जैमल वीरमदेऔत राव मालदे री वात (pp. 293b-294b).

The last *vāta* is incomplete.

(t) जिसलमेर री वात, pp. 297a-301b. A history of Jesalmer from the attack by Alāva Dīn during the reign of *rāvaḷa* Rātana Si, to the succession of *rāvaḷa* Kehara. Beginning:—

जिसलमेर उपर अलावदीन पातिसाह आयो । जिसलमेर माहि भाटी रतनसीह मूलराज राज्य करै । पातिसाही फौजा आइ नै गढ नुं लाग्यां ।...etc.

(u) जैतै हमीरौत राणगदे लखणसीऔत री वात, pp. 301b-304b. A story of the Bhātis Jētō Hamīrōta and Rāṇaga De Lakhanasīōta from their departure from Jesalmer to the battle in which the son of Rāṇaga De, with the help of the Multānis, defeated and killed *rāva* Cūḍō at Nāgōra. Beginning:—

जैतौ हमीरौत भाटी राणगदे लखणसीयौत बेवे रावल लखणसेन काडीया । ताहरां जैतै हमीरौत सुरजड़े गाढा कौडीया । राणगदे थोरैयां कन्हा पूगल लइ ।...etc.

(v) रावल लखणसेन री वात, pp. 304b-306b. The story of *rāvaḷa* Lakhana Sena's marriage with the daughter of Kānhara De, the Sonigarò chief of Jālòra, and her eloping with Nībò Semālòta, and the revenge Lakhana Sena wreaked on Nībò. Beginning:—

किसन कान्हड़दे जालोर राज्य करै । सु अके दिन रो समायोग
कै । रावल लखणसेन रै रांगी सोठी कै ।...etc.

(w) कूंगरै बलोच री वात, pp. 306b-307b. Identical with MS. 11(c). Beginning:—

तिलोकसीह जसहड़ोत जेसलमेर राज्य करै । कूंगरो क ताकड़ी
रो आहारा (sic) करै ।...etc.

(x) लाखे फलाणी री वात, pp. 308a-313a. Identical with MS. 11 (a) except for slight differences in the wording. Beginning:—

राव हमीर भुजनगर राज्य करै कै । लखो जाम भद्रसर राज्य
करै कै [] अके देस माहे दोह राजा । अके राव कड़ाई । अके जाम
कड़ाई ।...etc.

(y) कहवाहँ री वात, pp. 313a-316a. Identical with MS. 15 (h), except for some differences in the wording. Beginning:—

राजा प्रियौराज राव लखणसेन रै परणीयो ऊतो वाल्हाई तीयै
बाई रै वारह बेटा हूवा...etc.

(z) राणै रतनसी राव सूरिजमल री वात, pp. 316a-320b. The story of the enmity *rāṇò* Ratana Si of Citorā conceived against his brother-in-law, the *rāva* Sūrija Mala of Būdi, and how he enticed him into the forest to assassinate him, but fell himself a victim to his treachery. Beginning:—

रांगो सांगो चौत्रोड़ राज्य करै । वडौ रांगो हूवौ । सांगै रै
पातिसाह बंदीसांगे रह्यीया । तीयां नुं चूड़गं पहिराइ झाडीया ।...
etc.

(A) नारायणदास मौठाखाँ री वात, pp. 320b-321b. The story of Pathāṇa Mīdhā Khā, king of Māḍava, and his death at the hands of Nārāṇa Dāsa of Būdi. Beginning:—

अक मांडव रे पातिसाह रे पठाण तिण रौ नाम मौडाषान सु
मांडव सुं साथ करि नै रिणधंभौर आयो जोरावर थके रिणधंभौर
लौयो |...etc

(B) रावत सूरिजमल कुंवर प्रिथीराज रौ वात, pp. 321b-324b.

An account of the war between *rāvata* Sūrija Mala, the son of Khivò, the son of *rāṇò* Mokala, of Sādarī in Godhavāra, and his nephew *kūvara* Prithī Rāja, the son of *rāṇò* Rāya Mala, ended with Sūrija Mala's defeat, which obliged him to abandon Sādarī and carve for himself a new sovereignty amongst the Menās of Devaliyò (p. 323a); followed by an account of the death of Prithī Rāja from a pill given him by *rāva* Dūdò of Sirohī (p. 323b), and lastly an account of the death of Jè Mala, the brother of Prithī Rāja, at the hands of Ratana Si. Beginning:—

रावत सूरिजमल बीवै रो । बीवो रांगै मोकल रो । कुंभो हौ
रांगै मोकल रो । सूरिज मोटो रजपूत ह्वो...etc.

(C) राणै खेतै रौ वात pp. 324b-327a. The story of *rāṇò*

Khetò's of Citorā falling in love with a carpenter woman, and having from her two sons, Cācò and Merò, and of their murdering *rāṇò* Mokala, and being at last defeated and killed by *rāva* Riṇa Mala of Maṇḍora. Beginning:—

वरसालै रा दौह कै । दौवांग सिकार चढीषा कै हल वहे कै
भाद्रवो मास कै । सातिण भावो ले जावै कै । दोह पाड़ी कै सु बिन्दे
हाथे पकड़ी कै लौये जावै कै |...etc.

(D) सोनिगरै माणदे रौ वात, pp. 327a-b. Incomplete, one

leaf being missing. An account of Māla De's—the Sonigarò chief of Jālorā—defeat at the hands of Trivirita Khā, his submission to the Emperor (Alāva Dīn), and his coming in possession of Godhavāra and Citorā. Beginning:—

सोनिगरौ माणदे गोडवाड़ माहे घरतौ पातिसाह रौ मारै साथ
वहण न पावै...etc.

(E) मूहणौत नैणसीजी रौ ख्यात रौ अक भाग, pp. 329a-337b.

A portion of the "Khyāta" by Mūhaṇòta Nēṇa Si (see MS. 8 above), containing the *vātas* following:—

खेतसी रतनसौञ्जात री वात (pp. 329a-330a), incomplete, the first leaf being missing,

चन्द्रावताँ री वात (pp. 330a-333b),

सिखरौ वहेलवै गयो रहै ते री वात (pp. 333b-335a), and .

उदै उगवणावत री वात (pp. 335a-337b).

The second of the *vātas* above, which is a genealogical sketch of the Candrāvatas of Rāmapurò from Cādarò, the son of *rāṇò* Bhāvaṇa Si, to Amara Siṅgha Harisinghòta, is followed by two short poems in Sanskrit, which are not found in MS. 8. Both are very incorrect. The first one is in 16 verses, and contains a *vaṃśāvalī* of the Candrāvatas, from *rāvaḷa* Bāpò to *rāya* Pratāpa. It begins :—

वापाभिधः समवत् (sic) वसु धाविपो (sic) सौ पंचाष्टष्टपरिमिते
थ सकेंद्रकाणौ (sic) |...etc.

The other one, which consists of 15 verses and is styled *Rāya-Durga-varṇanam*, is a panegyric of *rāya* Duragò, the founder of Rāmapurò, who lived under Akbar. It begins :—

श्रीसौतापतिपादपद्मभजनप्रध्वस्तकर्माशयो गोपीनाथचरित्रचित्र-
सुमंथव् (sic) कर्णपूरीकृतं |...etc.

(F) राजा भीम री वात, pp. 337b-342b. An account of the reign of Bhīma of Anahilavārā Pātana and his successor Karna, till the accession of Siddha Rāja Jè Siṅgha. In the middle, an account is inserted of Lūna Sāha (Lavanaprasāda), the son of Anò Vāghelò. The work begins :—

अथहिजवाड़े पाटण राजा भीम राज्य करै । सतरहसहस
गुजराति री साहिबी बडौ राजा । कवित्त । मूलू पैतालीस । वरस दस
कौयो चंदगिरि |...etc.

Follows a *Lūna Sāha rī vāta rò vakhāna*, in rhymed prose, the subject whereof is a description of the rainy season and the killing of an elephant by Lūna Sāha. Beginning :—

वरधा रित लागी । विरहणी जागी |...etc.

(G) बहलिमा री वात, pp. 342b-350b. Incomplete, the last leaves being missing. Identical with MS. 15 (K).

The MS. is found in the Darbar Library in the Fort of Bikaner.

MS. 19:—राठौड़ा री वंसावली तथा पीढियाँ.

• A MS. consisting of 266 leaves, 8" x 6" in size. Cloth-bound, but leaves detached and out of order. The leaves were originally larger in size and numbered, but they were subsequently trimmed at the margins, the numeration figures being thereby cut away in most of the pages. Each page contains 17 lines of 15-20 *akṣaras*. Devanāgarī. Written in Samvat 1723, under the reign of *rājā* Karaṇa Singha of Bikaner, for the use of his son, *kūvara* Anūpa Singha. •

The contents of the MS. are very much the same as those of the Jodhpur MS. 14, of *Descriptive Catalogue*, Sect. i Pt. i. The work falls into two parts, to wit:—

• (a) जोधपुर रै राठौड़ा री वंसावली, pp. 1a-22b. Apparently fragmentary, owing to the loss of some leaves in the middle. A genealogical sketch of the Rāthōṛas of Jodhpur from the origins to *mahārājā* Jasavanta Singha. The first pages (1a-2a) contain a kind of introduction, consisting of a Sanskrit invocation to Gaṇapati (identical with that in the Jodhpur MS. 14 alluded to above), Viṣṇu, and the Sun, a *chattrisārājakulīsthāpanā*, i.e. a list of the seats or capitals of the 36 Rājput tribes (beginning:—*धारानगरी परमार १...* etc.), a *karitā* giving the names of the nine Paramāra rulers of *Narakoṭī Māravāra* (beginning:—*मंडोवर समंत ...* etc.), and lastly a list of the six *vaṃśas*, to wit:—Sūrya-, Soma-, Kuru-, Hari-, Śiva-, and Daitya-*vaṃśa*. Then, after an *āśīrvāda* in Sanskrit, the genealogy of the Rāthōṛas begins from the Satya-yuga, when the men lived 100 years and were born as twins (*jugalpanē*). From this particular, it is evident that the author of the *vaṃśāvalī* is a Jain. The pedigree of the Rāthōṛas is traced from *rājā* Mānadhātā *cakkavē* (p. 4a) down to Jē Canda (p. 12a), the list being divided into four sections corresponding to the four yugas. The account of Siḥò begins p. 12b as follows:—

राँ श्रीसीहजोग द्वारिकाजी पधायी । साथै दस हजार असवार
जीधा । अकेकौ बख्त भगवौ हाथ १ बरहौ सौ बांधे बसहौ समेत
चाल्या । आवता यकां सोलंकीयां री भीर करि लाधौ फूलांणी मार्यौ ।
सीहौजी महादेव री अवतार कै ।... etc. •

Much as in the Jodhpur MS. 15, of *Descr. Cat.*, Sect. i, Pt. i, here too the *Jainācārya* Jina Datta Sūri is given the credit of having called Siḥò to Pāli. The genealogical account of the descendants of Siḥò contains only names and commemorative

songs. The last names are those of *mahārājā* Jasavanta Singha and his brother Amara Singha.

(b) राठौड़ाँ रौ पौडियाँ, p. 22b-to the end. Genealogies of the Rāthōras, apparently identical with those in the Jodhpur MS. 14, of *Descr. Cat.*, Sect. i, Pt. i, mentioned above. Containing only names and occasionally quotations of commemorative songs. The work being disconnected and most of the leaves being out of place it is difficult to give an idea of the contents. The difficulty is increased by the fact that the names are not followed by the patronymic as in the ordinary lists of *pidhīs*. The genealogies were evidently compiled in the same time as the *vaṃśāvalī* described above, namely the beginning of the Saṃvat-century 1700, apparently during the last years of the reign of *mahārājā* Jasavanta Singha of Jodhpur.

The MS. forms part of the Darbar Library in the Fort of Bikaner.

MS. 20:—फुटकर वाताँ रौ सङ्गह .

A MS. consisting of 116 leaves 8" x 8½" in size. Cloth-bound, but several leaves detached. Leaf 86 is lost, and several other leaves are probably missing at the end. Each page contains 16-19 lines of writing of 26-36 *akṣaras*. Written in Saṃvat 1826 (see p. 91a) by Khavās Sabāla Sena at Bikaner.

The MS. contains:—

(a) सात बेटियाँवाले राजा रौ कथा, pp. 1a-2a. A tale of no historical interest.

(b) कुँवर रियमल चूँडावत अखौ सोलङ्की मारियो तै रौ वात, pp. 2b-5b. The story of Rāthōra *rāva* Riṇa Mala's fighting with Akhō Solāṅki and conquering the latter's land after killing him. Beginning:—

इय दूहै ऊपर ॥ रियमल गलती रात [1] कांकल घर केवी तथै ।
पह ऊगे परभात [1] आयो ऊघा हौ अघो ॥ १ ॥ राव रियमल नागौर
सो काडीया थका आय वले रे कांठे रह्यो...etc.

(c) कुँवर रियमल चूँडावत अखै साँखलै रौ वैर लियो तै रौ वात, pp. 5b-8b. The story of Rāthōra *kūvara* Riṇa Mala's revenging on the *Idās* the death of Akhō Sākhale. Beginning:—

इण दूहे ऊपर ॥ आयो अमलीमाण [1] चावे भाले चोडवूत । तेडा
हरण ठाण [1] चोवीसे चोरासीया ॥ १ ॥ ... अघो सांमलो मारवाड रो
रजपूत रूणचो तिको सौधला मेळो हुय ने घाडे दोडीयो...etc.

(d) सयणी चागणी री वात, pp. 8b-11b. The legend of Sayanī, the daughter of Cārana Vedò of Kaccha, and Vījhā-
ṇanda. Interpersed with *dūhās*. Beginning:—

वेदो चारण केकरै गाव रहै । कक देण मै । वेटे रे वडो द्रव्य ।
...etc.

(e) पौरोजसाह पातिसाह री वात, pp. 11b-18b. A legendary
account of the reign of Phiroj Śāh and Muhamad Śāh till the
conquest by Bābar. Beginning:—

पौरोजसाह पातसाह षतम कहाणो । चीता हिरण । चीता
हिरण जनावर राखणा । सारि हिकमत सिकाह री पोरोचसाह
चलाई... etc.

(f) राव हमीर लखे जाम री वात, pp. 18b-20a. Identical
with MS. 11(a), and MS. 18 (r), above.

(g) कूंगरै बलोच री वात, pp. 20a-22a. Identical with MS.
11 (c) and MS. 18 (w), above.

(h) जैतमाल सलखावत कोलियाँ री वात, pp. 22a-24b. The
story of Rāthōra Jēta Māla Salakhāvata being attacked by the
Kolīs, on his way back from Sirohi, where he had married, and
loosing in the affray Bhādò Sūdò and a hunting-leopard, and
the revenge he subsequently took on the Kolīs. Beginning:—

जैतमाल देवडै परणीजण गयो [1] दिन ५ तथा ७ उठै जान रह्यो
...etc.

(i) खुराँ अर सतवादियाँ री वात, pp. 24b-30b. A moral tale
of no historical interest.

(j) राव तीडे छाडावत री वात, pp. 30b-34b. A biographical
account of Rāthōra rāva Tīdò Chādāvata. Beginning:—

महेवे भेड़ राव तीडो छाडावत राज करै । बडौ ओगाठ देसोत
जिकै रै वायै हरण थोड़ा ऊवै...etc.

(k) जैतमाल सलखावत री बात, pp. 34b-38b. A biographical account of Rāṭhōra Jēta Māla Salakhāvata. (Cfr. *h* above). Beginning :—

राव तौडो आप री वार वजाय गजाय अर देवलोक ह्वो [1]
वडो ओगाठ राजवौ ह्वो [1] राव सलखै ह्वी ज्यां रा वित लीया...etc.

(l) सच बोलै सो मारिया जावै तै री कथा, pp. 38b-40. A tale of no historical interest.

(m) वौजड़ विजोगण री कथा, pp. 41a-46a. A love tale of Vijara, the son of Vijē Sāla, a king of Gujarat, and Vijogaṇa, the daughter of a *setha*.

(n) राव चूँडै री बात, pp. 46a-49b. A biographical account of Rāṭhōra rāva Cūḍò. Beginning :—

.....महेवे राज करे मालो सलखावत वीरम सलखावत जैतमाल
सलखावत ईहा री वडौ साहिबी जिण समईये माहे दलो जोहीयो
सिधराजा जेसंघदे पाटण राज करे...etc.

(o) रिणघोर चूँडावत री बात, pp. 49b-54b. A biographical account of Rāṭhōra Riṇa Dhīra Cūḍāvata. Beginning :—

ईये दूहे उपर कै [:] केवीयो..... । तिको रण चोडावत तलोली
गाडा कोडीया [1] आगे जीवयो बाजु तो सीधला रा गाडा कै...etc.

(p) हाहुल हमीर भोलै राजा भीम सँ जुध करियो तै री बात, pp. 54b-60a. An account of the contest between Hāhula Hamīra and Bhīma, the "Simpleton," king of Aṇahilavārā Pāṭana, over some horses bought by the latter and coveted by the former. In the story, reference is made to Prithī Rāja of Dillī. Beginning :—

...भोलो राजा भीमदे अषई मोहतो घोड़ा षरौदण नू काबुल
मेलीयो...etc.

(q) वडावडो देवडै डहरू वानर री बात, pp. 60a-62b. An anecdote of no historical interest.

(r) राजा भोज री पनरमौ विद्या यास भवानीदास री कहौ, pp. 63a-91a. Identical with MS. 15 (*E*). At the end of the work, the copyist has recorded his name as well as the date as follows :—

लिख्यतं षुवास सबलसेव । षुवास सबल वाचनार्थम् ॥ वीकानेर-
मथे ॥ संवत् १८२६ सावण वदि ६ वार सोमवार ।

(s) नागदमण साइये भूलै रौ कडियौ, pp. 91a-97a. A poem in 123 (?) verses, on the slaying of the Kālīya serpent by Kṛṣṇa, by Cāraṇa Sāiyō Jhūlō. Beginning:—

वलि तो सारद विनवुं । सारद करो पसाय ।...etc

(t) बगलै हंसणी रौ कथा, pp. 97a-116b. Incomplete at the end. The tales of the crane and the she-swan his wife, in accusation and defence of woman, eight in all, but only four contained in the present MS. Beginning:—

मानसरौवर माहै हंस रहै सु अकै दिन हंस सर्व मेला ऊई अर
मतौ कीयौ कहौ आया मारवाड़ देस हालौ तो जावा मारवाड़ नू लोक
वषायै कै उठे बडा मेवा कै ..etc.

The MS. forms part of the Darbar Library in the Fort of Bikaner.

MS. 21 :—फुटकर वांताँ रौ सङ्ग्रह .

*A huge MS., consisting of 492 leaves, 12" x 8" in size. Cloth-bound, but some leaves detached. About two fifths of the leaves are blank. Each page contains 28-30 lines, of 18-25 *akṣaras*. Devanāgarī script. About 100 years old. *

*Most of the contents of the MS. are identical with those in MS. 18 described above, of which the present MS. is in part a copy. * A list of the contents is the following:—

(a) सिङ्हासणबत्तीसी कौ भाखा, pp. 1a-29a. Identical with MS. 18 (e).

(b) वेतालपचीसी रौ वात, pp. 30a-60a. Identical with MS. 18 (a). Cfr. also MS. 15 (z).

(c) रायधण भाटी रौ वात, pp. 61a-66a. Identical with MS. 18 (b). Complete. Beginning:—

रायधण कुंवर रावण दुभास रौ बेटी जात रौ भाटी लुद्रवै राज
करै...अर घाट सोडा राज करै । लुद्रवै रा सजीमी । तठै घाट रै
अक बेटी अर अक बेटी । बेटी रौ नाव सजनल...etc.

(d) राजसिङ्ग खों बावत री वात, pp. 66a-69b. Identical with MS. 18 (c).

(e) राव अमरसिङ्गजी री वात, pp. 70a-78b. Identical with MS 18 (d). ✓

(f) राजा करणसिङ्गजी रै कँवरों री वात, pp. 79a-104a. Introduced as “Mahārājā Padama Singhajī rī vāta” Identical with MS. 9 (a), and MS. 15 (I).

(g) जुँवरसी साँखलै री वात, pp. 105a-140b. Identical with MS. 18 (f). Complete. Beginning:—

सांघलो बीवसी चरसुकाल । जांगलु राज करै । वडी साहिबी ।
वडो सिरदार सों । बीवसीजी हलोद भाले परगोया । वडो बीहा
जवो । वडो गुडो घरच जस अबल कीयो...etc.

(h) नापै साँखलै री वात, pp. 141a-153b. Identical with MS. 9 (b), MS. 15 (x), and MS. 18 (g).

(i) अकलगिड़ वागाह डाला री वात, pp 171a-184a. Identical with MS. 15 (F).

(j) गोड़ गोपालदास री वात, pp. 185a-196a. A biography of Gōra Gopāla Dāsa of Ajmer. Beginning:—

गोपालद[ास] गोड़ अजमेर रा परगना सु कडांयो कीयो । सो
पेहला तो अजमेर रा घावंद था गोड़ [।] पके अजमेर पातसाह लीयो
तद गोड़ां नु परगनो अजमेर रो दीया (sic) |...etc.

(k) मारवाड़ री वात महाराजा रामसिङ्गजी री, pp. 197a-215b. Introduced as “Māravāra rē amarāvāñ rī vāta.” Identical with MS. 15 (B), and MS. 18 (h).

(l) पना बीरमदे री वात, pp. 216a-246a. Incomplete at the end. The story of the amours of Pannā, the daughter of Ratana, a *señha* of Pūgala, and kāvara Virama De, the son of rāva Rāi Bhāna of Idara. In rhymed prose intermixed with verses. Beginning:—

सदा मनोरथ सिद्ध करण [।] बांणी आषर बेस [।] सारा पहली
सौवरजे [।] गुण दातार गणेश ॥ १ ॥.....सुवरण निज धातां

सिहै । बानांज चबख बेस । पदमणि तरैयां परषिजे । देसा पूंगल
देस ॥ ३ ॥ करहा घोड़ा कांम रा ।...etc.

✓ (m) जगदे पँवार री वात, pp. 258a-276a. Identical with MS.
18 (j). Complete. Beginning:—

मालवौ देश धारा नगरौ । तठै पुंवार उदियादित्य राजा राज्य
करै कै । तिख राजा रै दोय रांणी अक तौ वाघेलौ । अनै बीजी
सोलंकणी । तिखां दोयां रै दोइ कुंवर । तिख मै वाघेलौ मुदै पटरांणि ।
तिख रै तौ कुंवर रिगधवल छुड ।...etc.

(n) छ कछाणियाँ, pp. 280a-292a. A collection of six tales,
of no particular interest, to wit:—

1: साईं री पलक मै खलक वसौ तै री वात, pp. 280a-284a;

2: आय ठहकौ भाहि मै तै री वात, pp. 284a-285a;

3: हरराज रै नैयाँ री वात, pp. 285a-286a. Referring to
Hara Rāja Devaṛo of Sirohi;

4: न क्यूँ हरै न क्यूँ सेखै तै री वात, pp. 286a-288a. Re-
ferring to Sekhò, the Bhāṭī rāva of Pūgaḷa;

5: सेखै नै भातौ आयो तै री वात, pp. 288a-289b. Identical
with MS. 18 (k).

6: वीरबल री वात, pp. 290a-292b. Identical with MS.
18 (l).

(o) राव वीरमदे री वात pp. 293a-295a. A biographical
account of Rāṭhòra rāva Virama De, the son of Saḷakhò, going
as far as his death and the concealment of the infant Cūḍò in
the house of Cāraṇa Ālhò. From the “Khyāta” by Mūhaṇòta
Nèṇa Si (see MS. 8 above). Beginning:—

वीरम महेवा रे पासै गुठो मांडि नै वसौयो कै । सु जिकोई
महेवै माहे धन करै गुनह करै तिको वीरम रे गाढै आवै वी[र]मजौ
ऊवै ऊवै नुं राबै...etc.

(p) दम्पतिविनोद, pp. 309a-325b. Incomplete at the end.
Identical with MS. 18 (o).

The MS. is preserved in the Darbar Library in the Fort of Bikaner.

MS. 22 :—फुटकर बातों री सङ्ग्रह .

A huge MS. consisting of 436 leaves, $11\frac{1}{2}'' \times 9'' - 7\frac{1}{4}''$ in size. Cloth-bound. Each page contains 30 lines of writing, of 30 to 24 *aksaras*. The writing has many blanks, especially in the first part of the MS., showing that it is a copy from some other MS., whereof some pages were broken or illegible. A few entire pages are blank. Devanāgarī script. The letters for **इ** and **ड़** are habitually interchanged. The MS. was caused to be written by *mahārājā* Gaja Singhā of Bikaner in Samvat 1820 (see p. 68a), and is the original from which many of the works contained in MS. 15 (dated Samvat 1845), MS. 18 (dated Samvat 1847), MS. 20, and MS. 21, were subsequently copied.

The MS. contains :—

(a) आठ कहानियाँ, pp. 1a-18b. A collection of eight unimportant tales, all of which have already been found in MS. 15 (a), MS. 18 (k-m), and MS. 21 (n). To wit :—

- 1 साई री पलक मै खलक वसे तै री बात, pp. 1a-4b. Identical with MS. 21 (n), 1.
- 2 साई कर रह्यौ है तै री बात, pp. 5a-8b. Identical with MS. 15 (a).
- 3 बाय ठहकी भाहि मै तै री बात, pp. 9b-10b. Identical with MS. 21 (n), 2.
- 4 हरराज है नैयाँ री बात, pp. 10b-11a. Identical with MS. 21 (n), 3.
- 5 न क्यूँ हरे न क्यूँ सेखै तै री बात, pp. 11a-13a. Identical with MS. 21 (n), 4.
- 6 सेखै नै भातौ आयो तै री बात, pp. 13a-14a. Identical with MS. 18 (k), and MS. 21 (n), 5. Complete.
- 7 वीरबल री बात, pp. 14a-16a. Identical with MS. 18 (b) and MS. 21 (n), 6.
- 8 राजा भोज खापरै चोर री बात, pp. 16a-18b. Identical with MS. 18 (m).

(b) कृतबदी साहिजादे री वात, pp. 18b-27a. Identical with MS. 18 (n).

(c) दम्पतिविनोद, pp. 32b-67b. The same work as contained in MS. 18 (o), and MS. 21 (p).

(d) मूहापोत नैणसीजी री ख्यात री अेक भाग, pp. 68a-87a. A portion of the "Khyāta" by Mūhapōta Nēṇa Sī (see MS 8 above), containing the *vāṭas* following :—

1. राव सीहेजी री वात, pp. 68a-71b.
2. राव कान्हुड़े री वात, pp. 71b-76b.
3. वीरमजी री वात, pp. 76b-78a.
4. राव चूँडेजी री वात, pp. 78a-81a.
5. गोमादेजी री वात, pp. 81a-82a.
6. अरडकमल चूँडावत री वात, pp. 82a-83a.
7. राव रिणमलजी री वात, pp. 83a-87a.

The form of the text is slightly different from that in MS. 8, the present MS. containing more Gujaratisms. The same remark applies also to the other parts of the "Khyāta" by Mūhapōta Nēṇa Sī contained in this MS. and described below.

(e) मोरै वादल री कथा, pp. 87a-93b. The same work as MS. 15 (D), but containing very different readings. Compare the following verses from the introduction as it is given in the present MS., with the corresponding ones in MS. 15 (D), which have been quoted above :—

चरण कमल चित लाय के	समरं सरसति माय ।
कहिस कथा वनाय के	प्रणमूं सदगुह पाय ॥ १ ॥
जंबूदीप मभारि	भरथयेत्र सौभत अघिक । ¹
नगर भलो चीचोड़ है	ता परि दूठ दुरंग ।
रतनसेन राखो निपुण	अमलोभाय अभंग ॥ २ ॥

...etc.

A *dūhō* at the end, which is not found in MS. 15 (D), records the date of the composition of the *kathā* (Samvat 1686 ?), and the name of the poet (Jaṭa Mala) :—

¹ The latter half of this verse is omitted.

सौलै सै बसौ थै¹ समै फागुण पूनिम मास ।
वीरारस सिगगररस कहि जटमल सुपरकास ॥ [१]४६ ॥

(f) मोमल रौ वात, pp. 93b-95a. Identical with MS. 18 (q).

(g) महिन्दर वीसलौत रौ वात, pp. 95a-98a. Left incomplete.
Identical with MS. 18 (r).

(h) मूहणौत नेणसीजी रौ ख्यात रौ अक भाग, pp. 101b-113b.
Another portion of the "Khyāta" by Mūhaṇōta Nēṇa Sī, containing the *vātas* following:—

1. गंगै वीरमदे रौ वात, pp. 101b-103a.
2. हरदास ऊहड़ रौ वात, pp. 103a-107a.
3. राठौड़ नहै सूजावत खीं वै पोहकरखै रौ वात. pp. 107a-110a.
4. जैमल वीरमदेऔत रौ वात, pp. 110a-112a.
5. सीहै माँडण रौ वात, pp. 112a-113b.

(i) जेसलमेर रौ वात, pp. 113b-118a. Identical with MS. 18 (t).

(j) जैतै हमीरौत राणगदे लखणसीहौत रौ वात, pp. 118a-120a. Identical with MS. 18 (u).

(k) रावल लखणसेन रौ वात, pp. 120a-121b. Identical with MS. 18 (v).

(l) कूंगरै बलोच रौ वात, pp. 121b-123a. Identical with MS. 18. (w) and MS. 11 (c).

(m) लाखै फूलाखी रौ वात, pp. 123a-128a. Identical with MS. 18 (x). Cfr. also MS. 11 (a).

(n) कक्वाहँ रौ वात, pp. 128a-131a. Identical with MS. 18 (y). Cfr. also MS. 15 (h).

(o) राखै इतनसी राव सूरिजमल रौ वात, pp. 131a-135a.
Identical with MS. 18 (z).

(p) बाराइयदास मोठाखाँ री वात, pp. 135a-136a. Identical with MS. 18 (A).

(q) रावत सुखिमन कुँवर प्रिथौराज री वात, pp. 136a-139a. Identical with MS. 18 (B).

(r) राखै खेतै री वात, pp. 139a-142b. Identical with MS. 18 (C).

(s) सोनिरहै मालदे री वात, pp. 142b-143b. Identical with MS. 18 (D). Complete.

(t) मूहणौत नैणसोजी री ख्यात री अक भाग, pp. 143b-152b. Another portion of the "Khyāta" by Mūhaṇōta Nēṇa Si identical with MS. 18 (E).

(u) राजा भीम री वात, pp. 152b-158a. Identical with MS. 18 (F).

(v) बहलिमा री वात, pp. 158a-173a. Identical with MS. 18 (G). Complete.

(w) राव सुरताण देवडै री वात, pp. 173a-180a. Described as 'Rāva Mānē Devaṛē rī vāta' in the title. Identical with MS. 15 (f).

(x) राव प्रतापमन देवडै री वात, pp. 180a-182a. Identical with MS. 15 (n).

(y) हाडों री हकीकत, pp. 182a-184a. Identical with MS. 15 (o).

(z) बूंदी री वात, pp. 184a-185b. Described at the end as "Dūdē Bhoja rī vāta." Identical with MS. 11 (d). Complete. Going as far as the assignment of Būdi to Bhoja by the Emperor, after the death of Dūdō.

(A) खोचियाँ री वात, pp. 186a-191a. An historical sketch of the Khicis, from Ānala down to the conquest of the land by Hādō Bhagavanta Singha Chatrasalōta, at the time of Orangzeb. The origin of the Khicis is traced to Khātū, a place from which they were expelled by king Prithi Rāja Cāhuvāna, in consequence of an act of treachery committed by Pāhila Pāṇḍira. Beginning:—

आनल घीची जायल कठौती रहै । तौ नागौर रौ गांम कै नागौर
थौ कोस १० जायल कै । आगै घीची चहवांगे भिल्लै । चहवांग राजा
प्रिथौराज रौ वडौ साहिबी । दिली रौ घंणी । नागौर अजमेर सैभर
यां ठौड़ां राजधान...etc.

(B) मोहिलाँ रौ वात, pp. 191b-195b. Identical with chapter
(61) in the "Khyāta" by Mūhaṇōta Nēṇa Si. Cfr. also MS. 15
(i).

(C) सातल सोम रौ वात, pp. 195b-196b. Identical with MS.
15 (k).

(D) राव मखलीक रौ वात, pp. 196b-197b. Identical with
MS. 15 (l).

(E) जैसै सरवहिये रौ वात, pp. 198a-201b. Identical with
MS. 15 (g).

(F) अरजन हमीर रौ वात, pp. 202a-205a. Identical with
MS. 15 (j).

(G) सांगण वाढेल रौ वात, pp. 205a-206b. An anecdote re-
ferring to Sāgaṇa Vadhela, a chief of Khebararō, and Mūjō
Bāvariyo of Sarathō, both of whom are stated to have lived at
the time of Vegarō Mahamad, *pātasāh* of Gujarat. Begin-
ning :—

सांगण वाढेल ओ षवरड़ै राज्य करै । वेगड़ौ मुंहमद गुजराति
रौ पातिसाह । उण वारा माहे मूजौ बावरीयौ सरठै राज्य करै ।
मूजा नै अर सांगण वाढेल रा भतीजा आपस मै प्रीति...etc.

(H) चापै वालै रौ वात, pp. 206b-208a. Identical with MS.
15 (m).

(I) राव राघवदे सोलङ्की रौ वात, pp. 208a-210a. An anec-
dote referring to Rāghava De Solanki of Todō, a *sāmanta* of
king Prithi Rājā of Dillī, and his Dāhimī wife. Beginning :—

राव राघवदे सोलङ्की तोडा रौ घणी राजा प्रिथौराज रौ सांमंत ।
नरसिंहदास दाहिमो ईयै रौ घर आहड रावल समरसौ रौ चाकर ।
तरै नरसिंहदास है बेटौ तिका अपहरा महादेवांगना ।...etc.

(L) नानिग काबड़ा री वात, pp. 210b-212b. An account of the migration of the four Chābarā brothers Nāniga, Devaga, Ajē Si, and Vijē Si from Sihoragadhā to Pohakarapa and of Nāniga's becoming the lord of the place. Beginning:—

पुहपावती नगरी । हिवारुं पोकरण कहीजे कै । तीये नगरी
माहे राजा पकरवा राज्य करै । वडो राजधानी । राजा ईये विध
राज्य करै । मास ओक इंदर मोहल माहे रहै मास ओक पुरो हवै
ताहरां बाहिर आवै । नवो वीमाह करै ।...

(M) सयणी री वात, pp. 212b-215a. Identical with MS.
20 (d).

(N) देवई नायकदे री वात, pp. 215a-221b. A legend of Nāyaka De, the daughter of Mūdhò, an Ahīra ruler of Sorathā and Devarò, another Ahīra petty ruler of Devāli. Beginning:—

सोरठ देस माहे अहीर राज्य करै । मूंघो अहीर न[र]वै
सोरठ राज्य करै । मूंघा अहीर रै बेटी कहीये सु सारी सोरठ मै
इसी काई नहीं ।...etc.

(O) खौंवे बीजे री वात, pp. 221b-225a. Identical with MS.
15 (L).

(P) राणी चौबोली री वात, pp. 225a-229a. A tale referring to *rājā* Bhoja, or Vikramāditya, of Ujēnī and a *rānī* Chōlī. Beginning:—

उजेणी नगरी राजा विक्रमादित्य राज्य करै । नववारी नगरी ।
चौरासी चौहटा । छतीस पौलि । चार वरग रहै ।...etc.

(Q) चार मूरखी री वात, pp. 229a-231b. Left incomplete.
A tale of no interest.

(R) सदैवक सावलङ्गा री वात, pp. 232b-238a. A concise version of the famous legend of Sadēvacha, the son of *rājā* Puhavacha of Ujēnī, and his mistress Sāvalingā. In prose intermixed with *dūhās*. Beginning:—

खजेणी नगरी पुहवक राजा राज करै । वडो दात[र] [र] तेथ
जिको गुण करि कवीश्वर पंडित आवै तीये नुं सवालाय दियै ।...etc.

(S) लाखै फूलाणी रौ वात, pp. 238a-240b. A biography of Lākhō Phulāṇī (cfr. MS. 11a, and MS. 18x). Beginning:—

सिंधु देस केखै कोट लाधो जाड़ेचौ राज्य करै । लाधो नवै चांद
रौ नवै चांद वीमाह करै । लाधै रै काहड़दे पमार परधान ।...etc.

(T) पौरोजसाह पातसाह रौ वात, pp. 240b-245a. Introduced as “Vāta Pathāṇḍī rī.” Identical with MS. 20 (e).

(U) बुधबल कथा कवि लक्ष्मीराम कृत, pp. 245b-261a. The *Buddhibalakathā*, a didactic tale in verses, composed by a poet Lachī Rāma (i.e. Lakṣmī Rāma) in the year Saṃvat 1681 (see the last verse but two). Divided into eight *prabhāvas*. In Hindi. Beginning:—

सरसति कौ उरि ध्यान धरि । गणपति गुरु मनाइ । लक्ष्मीराम
कवि यह कथा । अद्भुत कहत वनाय ॥ १ ॥ चोपई । पूरब दिसि जहां
वदै¹ सुरसुरौ [1] ता उपकंठि वसति सिवपुरौ ।...etc.

(V) जगदे पँवार रौ वात, pp. 261b-267b. Introduced as “Vāta Pāmāra Rīṇa Dhava[la] Jaga Deva rī.” The same story as contained in MS. 18 (j) and MS. 21 (m), but beginning differently:—

राजा उद्योतचंद धार र[1]ज करै [1] अक दिन रै समाजोग
दौलतावाद रे धखौ रौ नालेर शिखवेल कुंवर नै आयौ ।...etc.

(W) ?, pp. 267b-273a. An anonymous work, being a tale of no importance, partly in prose and partly in verses, referring to Rāja Dhara Śolāṅkī of Todō. Beginning:—

तोडै नगर माहे सोलंकी राजधर राज्य करै [1] सु राजधर रै
कोरुं नहौ [1] ताहरां डाहा सयणा जिको परदेसौ आवै तीयां गुं,
पूकीजै...etc.

(X) गुजराल देस राज्य वर्णन, pp. 273a-275a. Identical with chapter (50) in the “Khyāta” by Mūhaṇōta Nēṇa Sī (see MS. 8, above). Followed by two anonymous *vātas*, of no particular interest, which occupy pages 275a-278b.

¹ For वदै.

(I) अचलदास खीची री वात, pp. 278b-283a. Described as "Acala Dāsa Khīci Lālā Mevārī rī vata" at the beginning, and as "Ūmā De rī vāta" at the end. The well-known story of Acala Dāsa Khīci of (ġaguraṇa and his two wives Lālā, the daughter of Rāṇā Mokālā of Mevāra, and Umā, the daughter of Khīva Si Sākhalō of Jāḡalū, and the intrigues of Jhīmī, a Čāraṇī. In prose with *duhās* interspersed. Beginning:—

अचलदास गढ गागरण राज्य करै । तिण रै रांगी लाला मेवाड़
रो धयी रांगे मोकलसीह तिण री नेटी । राज सिगलो ह्यी लाला रै
हाथ [I] वडी साहिबी [I] भलो राज्य कै [I] अकदा प्रस्तावि भीमौ
चारणि अचलदास नु मांगण आई ।...etc.

(Z) कछवाहा री वात, pp. 283a-284a. An account of how the Kachavāhās were once exterminated by the Tūvaras, and only one *rāṇī* escaped, who afterwards gave birth to a child, Malē Si, who after killing *rāya* Rāhṇa, made himself lord of the Mēṇās of Dhūdhāra. Beginning:—

कछवाहा राजा रामचंद री औलात (sic) । नलवर ग्वालोर ईया
गढां नल राजा रा पोतरा राज्य करै । ईयां बीचीयां सुं वैर [तु]-
वरां सुं वैर ।...etc.

(i) जिसलमेर पूगल वीकूपुर वरसलपुर रै भाटी घणियां री पट्टावली, pp. 284a-285b. Lists of the Bhāṭī rulers of Jesalmer, Pūgaḷa, Vikūpura, and Varasalapura. Beginning:—

संवत् १२१२ आवन सुदे १२ वार बादित मूल नक्षत्र जिसलमेर
रावल जिसल आपिता । जिसलमेर गढ घायीयो । संवत सतर सत-
रोहतरे । ऊसी दैव रौ घेर । बाघो रूघो भाटीयां । जाली
जिसलमेर ॥ १ ॥...etc.

The first list contains names from *rāvaḷa* Jesaja (1st) to *rāvaḷa* Jasavanta Singha (28th). After the name of each *rāvaḷa*, the years and days are given of his reign, and occasionally a mention is also added of his chief exploits. The three other lists contain only bare names.

(ii) दो कहानियां, pp. 286a-287a. Two short tales of no interest.

(iii) वगड़ावतौ रौ वात, pp. 287b-294a. The legend of the Vagurāvatas, (or Vagharāvatas), traced to Cahavāṇa Hara Rāma, who killed a tiger (*vāgha*) and subsequently became the father of a son with a tiger's head. Beginning:—

राजा वीसलदे चहवांण अजमेर मै राज्य करै । अजमेर माहे वाघ
हिलीयौ सु वाघ घून करै दोइ र चार र घून करै [1] सोर पड़ीयौ ।

...etc.

(iv) राजा मानधाता रौ वात, pp. 294a-296b. A biography of *rājā Mānadhātā*, one of the *paurāṇika* ancestors of the Rāṭhōras. Beginning:—

राजा युवनाश्वर राजा अजेपाल रौ बहिन परखीयो । राजा
युवनाश्वर वडौ राजा...etc.

(v) राजा प्रिथीराज चौहान रौ अक वात, pp. 296b-297a. An unimportant anecdote referring to *rājā Prithī Rāja* and some revenge he once took on the Pāvāras. Beginning:—

राजा प्रिथीराज चहवांण अजमेर राज करै । सु राजा प्रिथीराज
रै पमार रजपूत चाकर...etc.

(vi) गोगैजी रौ वात, pp. 297a-298a. A short account of the four *avatāras* of Gogò in the four ages of the world. Beginning:—

गोगैजी रा ४ अवतार । सतयुग माहे भाद १ जेता माहे पहल २
दापुर मै हरपाल ३ कलियुग मै गोग चहवांण...etc.

(vii) सोलङ्की राज बीज रौ वात, pp. 298a-301b. The story of the establishment of the Solāṅkis' rule over Anāhilavāra Pāṭaṇa, from the migration of Rāja and Bija from Todò, to the usurpation of Mūla Rāja. Beginning:—

सोरों सों आया तद सोलंकी कहाया । सु गुजरात आया आइ
नै राज कौयौ [1] कितरेक दिने निबला पड़ीया...etc.

(viii) मूहणौत नैखसीजी रौ ख्यात रौ अक भाग, pp. 301b-303b. Another portion of the "Khyāta" by Mūhaṇōta Nēṇa Si, containing the two *vātas* following:—

1. रावल जगमलजी री वात, p. 301b.
2. राव जोधेजी री वात, pp. 302a-303b.

(ix) सुपियारदे री वात, pp. 303b-307a. The story of Supi-yāra De and Rāthōra Narabada Satavata. (Cfr. chapter (58) in the "Khyāta" by Mūhaṇōta Nēṇa Si (see MS. 8. above). Beginning:—

नरवद सतावत आसकरण सतावत । कायलांयि गठ राज करै ।
तै सांघलां री खंख सुं सांघलै सीहड़ रो नालेर आयाँ...etc.

(x) मूह्यात नैणसीजी री ख्यात री अके भाग, pp. 307a-313a. Another portion of the "Khyāta" by Mūhaṇōta Nēṇa Si, containing the *vātas* following:—

1. खैमखानियाँ री उत्तपति, pp. 307a-b.
2. दौलतावाद रा उमरावाँ री वात, p. 307b.
3. मलकम्बर आकूतखीँ री याददास्त, pp. 308a-309a.
4. साँगमराव राठौड़ री वात, pp. 310a-313a.

(xi) रावल लखणसेण वीरमदे सोनगरै री वात, pp. 313a-315a. The same story as contained in MS. 18 (v), and MS. 22 (k), but in a different version. Beginning:—

रावल लखणसेण जेसलमेर राज करै । हेके दिन रावलजी बेटो
हंतो तितरे कोचरी बोलौं [1] तद रावलजी सोखीया (नू) बोलाव
पूकीयो...etc.

(xii) राव रिणमलजी री वात, pp. 315a-317b. Identical with chapter (57) in the "Khyāta" by Mūhaṇōta Nēṇa Si (see MS. 8, above).

(xiii) अलावदी री उत्तपत री वात, pp. 318a-319a. A legend, according to which the emperor Alāva Di, when a baby, was removed and substituted with Alāvaliyō, the son of a *pījārō*, and afterwards restored to his princely condition by Dhārū, the son of Ādala Rāva Khiol, who obtained as a recompense the fort of Gāguraṇa. Beginning:—

आंदलराव घोघी जायल कठोवो रहै [1] सु अके दिन रे समीयोवे
(sic) घोवसो सांघले रे बेटो सु पागली [1] ताहारा घोवसो जाखीयो नु
ओर तो कोई लेवे न लेवे आंदल भलो रजपूत है ।...etc.

(xiv) आठ कहानियाँ, pp. 319a-331b. A collection of eight short tales of no historical interest, to wit :—

1. साह ठाकुरै री वात, pp. 319a-320b.
2. विसनी वेखरच री वात, pp. 320b-321b.
3. आसा री वात, pp. 321b-323b.
4. पिङ्गला री वात, pp. 323b-324b.
5. गन्धर्वसेण री वात, pp. 324b-326b.
6. माल्हाली री वात, pp. 326b-329a.
7. सोणा री वात, pp. 329a-330a.
8. मामै भाण्जे री वात, pp. 330a-331b.

(xv) राव रियमल खाबड़ियै री वात, pp. 331b-338b. The story of Rāṭhōra *rāva* Rīṇa Mala of Khābāra and his Sodhī wife of Ūmarakoṭa. In plain prose interspersed with *dūhās*. Beginning :—

माडो गढ गोरी पातिसाह राज करे [1] ताहरा विलायत रे
पातिसाह नू माडो रे पातिसाह री रसाल जावे [1] ताहरा माडो रे
पातिसाह माणस दोई बुलाया । ते रा नाव । अक मत के वास । अक
अकल के वास...etc.

(xvi) पाँच कहानियाँ, pp. 338a-343b. A collection of five short and unimportant tales, to wit :—

1. डूंगर जसाकौ (sic) तै री वात, pp. 338a-339a.
2. फमै घोरान्दार री वात, p. 339a.
3. तमाईची पातिसाह री वात, pp. 339a-340a.
4. पाहुवा री वात, pp. 340a-b.
5. दत्तात्रेय २४ गुरु किया तै री विगत, pp. 340b-343b.

(xvii) मूहणौत नैणसीजी री ख्यात री अक भाग, pp. 343b-350a. Another portion of the “Khyāta” by Mūhaṇōta Nēṇa Si, containing the *vāṭas* following :—

1. राव वीकैजी री वात, pp. 343b-344b.
2. भटनेर री वात, pp. 344b-345b.

3. राव वीकैजी री वात वीकानेर मण्डियो तै समै री,
p. 345b.
4. काँधलजी काम आया तै समै री वात, p. 346a.
5. राव तीडे अर रावल् साँवतसौ सोनिगरै इयां दृनां
भीलमाल वेठ ऊई तै समै री वात, pp. 346a-b.
6. सुपियारदे री वात, pp. 346b-349a. Fragmentary
7. पताई रावल् साकौ कियौ तै री वात, pp. 349a-b
8. राव सलखै री वात, p. 349b.
9. [गठ मण्डिया तै री विगत], p. 350a.

Notice that No. 6 is out of place

(xviii) जेसलमेर री वात, pp. 350b-351a. A brief account of the short period in the history of Jesalmer going from the attack by Alāva Dī and the death of *rāvaḷa* Ratana Sī, to the installation of *rāvaḷa* Ghaṛa Sī. (Ch. MS. 18 (f) and MS. 22 (i).) Beginning:—

...जद अल्लावदीनं पातिसाहजी खं लड़ाई ऊई [1] रावल् रतनसौ काम आयो । गठ माहे जोहर ह्वौ । तद मूलराव अर घड़सौ अ दोहे रतनसौ रा कुंवर विषै नौसरीया...etc.

(xix) काहड़ पँवार री वात, pp. 351a-352b. A genealogical legend in explanation of the origin of the Sākhālā and Sodhā branches of the Pāvāras, in which they are traced to Sākhālō and Sodhō, two sons born to Pāvāra Chāhara of Chahotara by an *apsaras* captured by him. The name of the Sākhālās is further connected with *saṅkha*, a miraculous conch Chāhara had had from the *apsaras*. Beginning:—

काहड़ पवार क्होटण राज करै । ते नुं बवर ऊई । जु क्होटण सिव री वाड़ी पासि डूगरी अक कै...etc.

(xx) राव रिणमल अर महमद आगस मै लड़ाई ऊई तै री वात, pp. 352a-353b. Fragmentary. Identical with chapter (44) in the "Khyāta" by Mūhaṇōta Nēṇa Sī (see MS 8, above).

(xxi) रिणधवल् री वात, pp. 353a-356b. A tale concerning Rina Dhavaḷa, king of Dhāra, and two Bhāṭas, Rayana and Mayana. Beginning:—

भाट रयण नै मयण बेवे भाई । सु मयण डोलौयै बैसि नै पग
वौकलावतौ ।...etc.

✓(xii) वौंभरै अहीर रौ वात, pp. 356b-357a. An anecdote describing a love adventure a certain Vijharò Ahīra had with his sister's sister-in-law. In prose, with several erotic *dūhās* interspersed. Beginning:—

वौंभरौ अहीर सोरठदेस मै रहै । अक दिन रै समाजोग
वौंभरौ बहिन रै प्राऊणो थकौ गयो...etc.

(xxiii) वैरसल भीमौत वीसल महेवचै रौ वात नै दूहा, pp. 357a-358b. An account of a contest which arose between Rāthōra Vēra Salā Bhimōta of Bilārò and Visala of Mahevò over a mare, and ended with a battle in which Visala lost his life. Followed by 36 *dūhās* by Khiriyò Cādana. The event happened during the time of *rāva* Jodhò of Jodhpur. Beginning:—

वैरसल बीलाड़ै राज करै । वीसल महेवै राज करै । युं करतं
हेकै दिन बीलाड़ै ता घोड़ी वैरसलजी जोड़ माहे ढाली ऊतौ सु घोड़ी
चरतौ चरतौ महेवै (जाय नौंसरी)...etc.

The *dūhās* begin:—

माहेखर महामाय भीम तणो साचौ भगवत ।
तो सब कहै सवाय वधीयो राय वैरसल ॥ १ ॥

✓(xxiv) ऊमादे भटियाणी रौ वात, pp. 358b-359b. An account of the jealousy conceived by Ūmā De, the Bhatiyānī wife of *rāva* Māla De of Jodhpur, towards a girl slave, and the promise she made never to talk to her husband, which promise she carried out till Māla De died and she burned herself on his funeral pyre. In the story, a Cāraṇa, Bārāṭha Āsò, plays an important part. Beginning:—

रावल जाम नवै नगर राज करै । अक दिन रै समायोग रावल
जामजी सिकार चढीया ऊता [] घिरतां थकां अक कोकरी कहीं रौ
पड़ी जंगल माहे नजर आई...etc.

(xxv) सोनगराँ रौ वात, pp. 359b-360a. An account of how Sāvata Sī Sonigarò had a son, Māla De, from a stone image. Beginning:—

सोनगिरी सांवतसी सिकार गयो ऊतौ सु राति स्त्री बिना नौंद
न पड़े ।...etc.

Followed by a confuse note, accounting for the origin of the Jhālās—the etymology being from *jhālanō* “to catch”—and other Rājputs, and the *dūhō*:—

सौसोदीया बांभणी रा तवड कौयो तेल रो ।
गोदारा जाटणी रा मांगलीयो थोरिख रो ॥

(xxvi) राव लूणकरण रौ वात, p. 360b. A very concise account of the fight, in which *rāva* Lūṇa Karaṇa of Bikaner was killed. Beginning:—

राव लूणकरणी जेसलमेर रौ फते करि पाह्या पधारीया...etc.

Followed by a short note of 11 lines, on the alliance of *rāva* Kelhāṇa of Jesalmer with the *pātisāha* of Multan, and the conversion of Kelhāṇa's son to the Islam. From the latter originated the *Ābhoriyā Bhātīs*. As a result of the alliance, *rāva* Cūḍō of Maṇḍora was defeated and killed at Nāgōra. The note is introduced by the title: “*Vāta rāva Kelhāṇa rō beṭō ara rāva Rāṇaga De rō beṭō Mulaṭāṇa rō pātisāha musala-māna kiṇā tē ri vāta.*”

(xxvii) लाखै फूलाणी रौ वात, p. 361a. The same subject as MS. 11 (a), MS. 18 (x), and MS. 22 (S). Beginning:—

नवै नगर फूल राज करै । तठै वाखीयो १ साह्रकार रहै...etc.

Followed by a short note on Rāja and Bija.

(xxviii) गोगादेजौ रौ वात, pp. 361b-362a. An account of the looting expedition undertaken by Rāṭhōra Gogā De against the inhabitants of Mitāsara, to revenge a certain Vānara, who had been insulted by them. Beginning:—

गोगादे वीरमोत थलवट माहे रहै । ईक समईये तौये देस माहे
काल पड़ीयो [] लोग मऊ लुं चालीयो थो...etc.

(xxix) राजा प्रिथीराज सुहवदे परगिया तै रौ वात, pp. 362a-b. An account of *rājā* Prithi Rāja Cōhāṇa's marriage with Sūhava De, the daughter of Vījhala of Maroṭha. Beginning:—

प्रिथीराज चहवांख दिली राज करै । तद राज करतां वीभलदे
जोइयो सामियाखै रो नालेर आयो ।...etc.

(xxx) राणादे भाटौ री वात, pp. 362b-363b. A biographical note on *rāva* Rāṇaga De of Jesalmer, from his conquest of Pīṅgaḷa, to his fight with *rāva* Cūḍò of Maṇḍora. Beginning:—

पूगल थोरी राज करै । तठै मूलराज थोरीयां ऊपरि चढि
आयो [1] पूगल लौवी ।...etc.

(xxxix) तुँवरौ री वात, pp. 363b-365a. Identical with MS. 15 (d).

(xxxii) जोगराज चारण री वात, pp. 365a-366a. A story of how Joga Rāja, a Cāraṇa of Jesalmer, fell in love with a Cāraṇī *panihārī*, and at last succeeded in marrying her. Interspersed with some *dūhās*. Beginning:—

जैसलदेस (sic) रै देस माहे जोगराज चारण वसै । वडौ चतुर
हौसनाइक [1] वडा रूपक जोड़ै...etc.

(xxxiii) रावल मलीनाथ पश्य मै आयौ तै री वात, pp. 366a-367a. An account of how *rāvala* Malī Nātha of Mahevò married Rūpā De, the daughter of Vālho Tuḍiyò, and was converted by her to the *vāmāpantha*. Beginning:—

रूपादे वाल्हे तुडौयै री बेटी घेत माहे रषवाली करैतां¹ हती ।
रोहौ रो घेत हंतो पाणी पूर हंतो [1] सु ऊगवसौ भाटौ...etc.

(xxxiv) नरबदजी राखै क़ुंभै नूँ आँख दीवी तै री वात, pp. 367a-b. Identical with chapter (59) in the “*Khyāta*” by Mūhaṇòta Nēṇa Sī (see MS. 8, above).

(xxxv) काँधलौत खैतसौ री वात, pp. 367b-368a. A brief account of how Khèta Sī, the Kāḍhalòta ruler of Bhatanèra, killed a Mathena Bhāvadeva Sūri, whereupon the two pupils of the latter went to the *pātisāha* Kūvarò (Kamran, the son of Babar) and persuaded him to go against Bhatanera. It was on this occasion that Kūvarò, after overrunning Bhatanera, attacked Bikaner, and was encountered and defeated by *rāva* Jèta Sī. Beginning:—

भटनेर सहर काँधिलौत घेतसौह राज्य करै [1] भटनेर माँहि
वड़गछा मयेन भावदेवसूरि रहै ।...etc.

¹ Sic for करती.

(xxxvi) सोहणी री वात, pp. 368a-369a. A love story concerning Sohaṇī, the wife of Jaṭa Mala Arorō, and her lover, Maliyāra.

(xxxvii) राठौड़ राजावाँ रै अन्तेवराँ रा नाम, pp. 369a-b. Identical with chapter (46) in the "Khyāta" by Mūhaṇōta Nēṇa Si (see MS. 8, above).

(xxxviii) जगमाल मालावत री वात, pp. 370a-b. A short anecdote referring to Jaga Māla, the son of Mali Nātha of Mahevō, and his marrying a daughter of the Bhūtas, and having from her a son, Ūjaraṇa, who became the progenitor of the Ūjara Rāthōras. Beginning:—

रावल मालै रो बेटो जगमाल [1] सु जगमाल दिलौ चाकरी करै ...etc.

(xxxix) कुँवरियै जैपाल री वात, pp. 370b-371a. An anecdote concerning Bhāṭī Kūvariyo Jē Pāla, the son of Mahi Dhavaḷa of Māḍhavō, near Pohakarāṇa. Beginning:—

कुँवरियो जैपाल भाटी मद्धिधवल रो बेटो [1] मा रो नाम मगोयी [1] भाई रो नाम देपाल [1] बहिन रो नाम मगौ [1] गाम माटूवो (sic) पड़गनै पोकरण है रहे ...etc.

(xl) दूदै जोधावल री वात, pp. 371b-372a. An account of how Dūdō, the son of rāva Jodhō Rāthōra, killed Meghō Narasiṅha-dāsōta in a single combat. Beginning:—

राव जोधो पौडीयो ऊतौ [1] वातपोस वातां करता ऊता [1] राजवीयां छां वातां करता ऊता [1] ताहरां ओकै कछौ भाटीयां रो वैर न रहे...etc.

(xli) राजा रै कुँवर री वात, pp. 372a-373a. A tale of no interest.

(xlii) पाबूजी री वात, pp. 373a-378a. The story of Pābū Rāthōra, the son of Dhādhala, his daring exploits, and his death at the hands of Jinda Rāva Khicī. Identical with chapter (51) in the "Khyāta" by Mūhaṇōta Nēṇa Si (see MS. 8, above). Beginning:—

घांघलजी महेवै रहै [i] सु अउठै सँ क्काड अर अठै पाटण रे
तलाव आय ऊतरौया...etc.

(xliii) पँमै घोरांधार री बात, pp. 378a-383a. The story of Budha Pāmō (or Pemō), nicknamed "Ghōrāndhāra," a chief of Kūḍaḷa, with special reference to his love adventures with a beautiful daughter of a *kandoi*, and the violence used by his son Caṅgō to the daughter of Cāraṇa Māvaḷa, which was the cause of Rāthōra Mahirelaṇa Dhūharōta's marching against Kūḍaḷa and conquering the place, after killing Pāmō and his son Maṅgō, and capturing Caṅgō. This had had a son from the daughter of Māvaḷa, his name Cāddō, who was subsequently made a Cāraṇa by Mahirelaṇa, and became the progenitor of the Rohariyās. Beginning:—

कूडल माहे बुध राज्य करै । सु ईछा रो वडो राज वडो
तरवारौया रजपूत । सु तठे पंमो कुंवरपदे यको घुबीयां करै ।...etc

(xliv) सिद्धासखबत्तीसी री कथा, pp. 383a-408a. A prose version of the *Simhāsanaadvātriṃśatikā* tales into Marwari, different from the version in MS. 15 (A). Anonymous. A few *dūhās* are here and there interspersed. Beginning:—

परम ज्योति प्रतिबंब तै भूठ ह्र दीसै साच ।
जैसे कंचन मै रचित मनि सोभित (sic) काच ॥ १ ॥

.....चह दिस पुरषारथ प्रवेस कै जेथ इसड़ो मालव देस कै
तेथ अनौत रहित राजनीत लोकनीत सहित अनेक पुरष स्त्री रत्न कर
विराजमान धारा नगरी कै तेथ मछापतापी चवदह विद्या निधान राजा
गोज राज्य करै कै...etc.

(xlv) खीची गङ्गेव नींवावत रौ दोपौहरौ, pp. 408b-416b.
The same subject as MS. 15 (v), but a different work. Also in rhymed prose. Beginning:—

गंगेव घीची कागं (sic) भड़ां किवाड़ । वेरीयां जड़ा उपाड़ । जिण
की सेल कल्लं वणाय । सुणीयां मंन प्रसंन थाय ॥ १ ॥ वरषा रिनु
लागी । ब्रह्मणीं जागी । आभा भरहरै । वीजां आवास करे । नदी ठेवां
धावे । सुमद्रे न संमावे ।...etc.

(xlvi) दीनमान रै फल री बात, pp. 416b-419a. Identical with MS. 15 (c).

(xlvii) पलक दरियाव री कथा, pp. 419a-436a. Identical with MS. 15 (g), except for a few differences in the wording.

The MS. forms part of the Darbar Library in the Fort of Bikaner.

MS. 23:—जोधपुर रै राठौड़ा री ख्यात .

✓A MS. of 12 loose leaves. $15\frac{1}{2}'' \times 10\frac{1}{2}''$ in size. Leaves 8, 9, 10, and 12 are entirely blank. The pages filled with writing contain about 50 lines, each line being made of about 40 *akṣaras*. Very minute Devanāgarī script. The text contains some corrections by a later hand, and some short annotations are also added on the margins of the pages. Undated. Apparently, about 150 years old.

The work contained is a summary history of the Rāthōra rulers of Jodhpur, from the origins down to the time of *mahārājā* Abhē Sīngha. ✓ Apparently, the work was composed either during the last years of the reign of Abhē Sīngha, or immediately after his demise. ✓ The beginning is in a kind of Hindi, but it soon changes into Marwari: ✓

येक चंद्रकला नामें नगरी तिहां सूर्यवंसी राजा नाम उस का जवनसत (*sic*) सो अपुजीयो सु राजा कुं बोहत चिंता भई तब येक दिन राजलोक सहित वन सेवन कुं चल्या सु दरमजल हरदवार आये l...etc.

The origin of the Rāthōras is traced to king Javanasata (*sic*), who, having no sons, went to Haridvāra and propitiated the ṛṣi Gotama, who made him father of a son, whom he took out of his spine (*rāṭha*, whence *Rāthōra*). This son was Māna-dhātā. Follows a brief account of the descendants of Māna-dhātā, as far as Jē Canda, and then the following pedigree of *rāva* Sīhō :

वरदाइसेन जैचंद रो.....कमधज वरदाइसेन रो.....

खेतराम कमधज रो.....सौहो सेतराम रो.....

The story of Sīhō and his son Āsathāna is related at some length in pp. 1a-b, but inaccurately. The conquest of Pālī is ascribed to Āsathāna. The account of his descendants consists of only a list of names, but the text enlarges again with Virama (p. 2a), and Cūḍo (pp. 2a-b). The account of Jodhō begins p. 3a as follows:—

राव जोधो रौड़मलोत रो जन्म सं० १४७२ वैशाख सुद ४ राव
रौड़मल ने चूक हूवो जद जोधोजी नौसर्या भं ॥ पुंनो मांणसां १० उभो
रह्यो कांम आयो जोधोजी घाटो लोप मारवाड़ आया फोज पाझी गई ।
रांथी कूभै मंडोहर तो आप रो थांणो राख्यो । जोधपुर नरवद सतावत
नुं दीयो...etc.

✓ Of Vikò and his foundation of Bikaner, there is no mention. The *khyāta* of Māla De is related at some length (pp. 3b-4b). Follow the *khyātas* of Udè Singha (pp. 4b-5a), Sūra Singha (p. 5a-b), and Gaja Singha (p. 5b). Pp. 5b-6a contain an account of *rāva* Amara Singha, from his contest with *rājā* Karaṇa Singha of Bikaner over a village of Nāgōra, to his death. The account is followed by quotations of commemorative songs. Lastly come the *khyātas* of Jasavanta Singha (pp. 6a-b), and Ajita Singha (pp. 7a-b), with the death of whom (S. 1780) the work ends. ✓The last lines contain the following appreciation of the merits of Abhè Singha, and reference to the *Sūraja Prakāśa* :—

ओर माहाराज औखभेसिंघजौ अजौतसिंघजौ रै पाट (sic) तिके
वडा बाह्वादुर ने पड़वाड़ा वडा कौया था सु सूरजप्रकास ग्रंथ में
वरणथा है ।

With the above, the work ends, p. 7b. The remaining pages are blank, but for p. 11a, which is partially filled with a very summary account of the life of *rāva* Vikò—which had been omitted in the main narrative—with the dates of his principal conquests, and a mere mention of *rāva* Lūna Karaṇa as his successor.

The MS. forms part of the Darbar Library in the Fort of Bikaner. ✓

MS. 24:—बीकानेर रै राठौड़ा रौ ख्यात
आर्यआखनकल्पद्रुम तथा बीजी ख्यात रौ वाताँ .

A MS. consisting of 281 leaves, of which about 70 are blank. Leather-bound. Size of the leaves $12\frac{1}{4}'' \times 14\frac{1}{2}''$. Each page contains 25 lines of writing, of 50-65 *akṣaras*. Devanāgarī script. About 40 years old.

The MS. contains :—

(a) वौकानेर रै राठौड़ा री ख्यात आर्यआख्यानकल्पद्रुम सिखड़ायच

दयालदास कृत, pp. 10a-185b. A history of the Rāthōras of Bikaner from the origins down to the reign of *mahārājā* Sirdār Singha (Samvat 1927). Compiled by Cāraṇa Siṇdhāvaca Dayāla Dāsa, the author of the two similar *khyātas* contained in MS. 1 and MS. 3, but differing from both of these to some extent, particularly in the beginning and the end. The work is styled "Ārya Ākhyāna Kalpadruma," p. 10a, and introduced by five propitiatory verses, the first of which begins :—

॥ कवित कृण्वय ॥ मद जल भंकृत मधय । लस्त गजमुख सकमा-
मय ।...etc.

Next follow three other verses, recording that the work was composed during the reign of *mahārājā* Dūgara Singha of Bikaner, in the year Samvat 1934 :—

हंस बंस कुल रठवर । समवड विभव सुरेस ।

राज करहि मबधर खधिर । डंगरसिंह नरेस ॥ १ ॥

... ..

कल्पद्रुम इहि नाम कहि । आरियव्रत आख्यान ।

हिंदु सकल कुल आदि हित । जहि विध कहि सुजान ॥ १ ॥

संवत सुत गुन रस अशि । भादव सुकल बधान ।

तिथि द्वादश बुधवार तिहें । जन्म ग्रंथ भये जान ॥ २ ॥

The introduction continues as far as the end of p. 12a, with explanations of the meaning of the words "Ārya," "Hindū," and "Mussulman," and a few other unimportant subjects. This part is in Hindī. Then follows a genealogical list of the Rāthōras, from Śrī Nārāyaṇa (1st) down to *rājā* Jē Canda (252nd) (pp. 12b-14a), and after this the narrative in Marwari prose begins with the last-mentioned *rājā*, the text being almost a faithful copy of the corresponding part in MS. 3 (see above), and continuing so till the emigration of *rāva* Vikō, in Samvat 1527 (p. 19b, corresponding to p. 9a in MS. 3). At this point, the exposition of the history of Bikaner is interrupted by the insertion of four works (b, c, d, e), which are described below. The thread of the narrative is resumed only p. 42a, with the *khyāta* of *rāva* Vikō, and from here to p. 145b is identical with the corresponding part in the *Deśadarpaṇa* of MS. 3.

The remaining pages, 146a-185b, contain a continuation of the history of Bikaner from Samvat 1901—the year with which

the *Deśadurpaṇa* ends—to Samvat 1927. This part, which is altogether new, is compiled on just the same lines as the preceding, and contains a very minute chronicle of the greatest part of the reign of *mahārājā* Sirdār Śiṅha, till about two years before his demise.

✓(b) जोधपुर रै राठौड़ राजावाँ रौ संचित हाल राव जोधेजी सँ
महाराजा विजैसिङ्गजी ताँई, pp. 19a-20b. A very summary historical account of the rulers of Jodhpur, from *rāva* Jodhō down to *mahārājā* Vijē Śiṅha. Beginning—

महारावजी श्रीजोधराजी रौ हाल लिख्यते । रावजी श्रीजोधराजी
रौ जन्म सं० १४७२ शके १३३७ बैशाख वद ४ गत घटी १.....रावजी
श्रीजोधेजी रयास्त बांधी भोमैया चार तोड़ीया...etc.

Followed by a list of the *parganas* in the Marwar territory. :

✓(c) मारवाड़ रै पट्टाँ रौ विगत खाँपवार, pp. 21a-22a. A prospectus of the *jāgīrs* in the Marwar State, divided according to the different *khāpa* of their holders (*Cāpāvatas*, *Kūpāvatas*, *Ūdāvatas*, *Meratīyās*, *Jodhās*, *Karanōtas*, *Karamasōtas*, *Jētāvatas*, *Bhātīs*, and miscellaneous). Beginning—

रावजी श्रीजोधराजी सु साधा ऊइ सु मिसल डावी मै सिरायत
सिरदार वाः राव रिड़मलजी सु साधा पंटी जिणा रा ठीकाणा रौ
याद...etc. ✓

✓(d) मारवाड़ रै ठीकाणाँ रौ पीढियाँ नै गाँवाँ रौ विगत, pp. 23a-37a. Genealogies of the chief *jāgīrdārs* of the Jodhpur State, consisting of lists of names and a few historical notes in illustration of the same. Beginning:—

पीढीयाँ ठीकाणो आउवै रै बाँप चाँपावतां रौ अबल तो आउवो
जसोजी वसायो । सु आउवो पहलां तो सुरजमलोतां रै ह्यो पक्षे
तेजसिंघजी सु इणां रै ऊवो माहाराज अजीतसिंघजी आईदानोतां
नुं दीयो...etc. "

Followed by a prospectus of the villages in each *jāgīr*, consisting of tables giving the names of the villages, the figures of their income, and the names of their holders. Divided according to the different *khāpas* of the *jāgīr*-holders. *

(e) जोधपुर है राजावाँ री राखियाँ री नै कंवराँ री याद, pp. 38a-41a. An account of the wives and sons of the rulers of Jodhpur, from *rāva* Jodhō to *mahārājā* Takhat Singha. Beginning:—

प्रथम राव जोधेजी रा मैल । १ जसमादे डाडो जैतमाल देवावत
री कवर सुजैजी सीवराजजी री माता । २ बीरां भटौयांणी बैरीसाल
चाचावत री ठिं जेसलमेर री रायपाल करमसी री माता...etc.

Followed by a copy, in Marwari, of the treaty concluded between *mahārājā* Māna Singha of Jodhpur and the English in Samvat 1875 (= A.D. 1818).

(f) बीकानेर है ठिकाणाँ री पीठियाँ नै पट्टाँ री विगत, pp. 197a-208b. Genealogies of the chief *jāgirdārs* of the Bikaner State and summary description of their fiefs, together with a few historical notes in illustration of the same. For the most part identical with MS. 3, (b), the chief difference being in the lists of villages which are omitted in the present MS. Beginning:—

घाँप बीका रतनसियोत । मिसल डावी मांइली रा । ठिकाणै
महाजन है पीठियाँ री याद वां ठीकाणाँ वा गांव चाकरी री विगत ।
ठिकाणो महाजन पटो गांव १३५ रो लियोजै तै री विगत । महाजन
ठाकराँ है घर पटै रा कदीम सुं गांव १०६ कदीम सुं है...etc. ✓

(g) जेपुर मै सैव बैसनवाँ री भगडौ हुयौ तै री हाल, pp. 211a-242a. A detailed description of a religious controversy which was raised at Jaipur by *mahārājā* Rāma Singha, and terminated with the expulsion of some *gusāīs*, who eventually repaired to Bikaner and were afforded protection by *mahārājā* Sirdār Singha. Containing dogmatical questions and answers, and resolutions passed by a religious council (*dharma-sabhā*), which had been appointed to decide the controversy, and many other documents in prose and verse. Beginning:—

संवत १८२३ के साल ओसिरदारसिंहजी महाराज ओक वडो
भारी नकसे रो तथा घरमपालन रो तथा सर्वसज्जनलोकां ने आनंद
देवण रो काज कियो जो जेपुर महाराज वगसे भोजक वगीरे ओका
आदम्याँ री संगत सुं वैष्णव मत रो भगडो उठावणो सल तेरे सुं
सर कियो ओर प्रण ८ तथा चोसठ वगवाय घरमसभा री तरफ सुं
चारों संप्रदायो वैष्णव महंत वा आचार्याँ है ठिकाणे सेल्या...etc.

(h) रतलाम सैलाणा सीतामऊ जाँववौ चाँवभरौ किसनगढ इंडर
याँ रौ याददास्त, pp. 246a-250b. An account of the seven minor
 Rāthōra States following: Ratalāma, Sēlānā, Sītāmaū, Jāibavō,
 Āmbajharō, Kisanagaḍha, and Idara. Beginning:—

याद रतलाम रौ ॥ जिलै रतलाम रै गांव २५० पैदा जाय सात
 रौ ॥ पौठौ रतलाम रौ जोधपुर सुं फाँया कै ॥ रावजी श्रीजोधजी १
 रावजी सुजोजी २ राव वाघोजी ३ राव गांगोजी ४ राव मालदेजी ५
 राजा उदैसिंहजी.....६ दलपतसिंहजी ७ महेसदासजी ८ रतनसिंहजी
 ९ चत्रसालजी १० वैरीसालजी ११ मानसिंहजी १२...etc.

The MS. forms part of the Darbar Library in the Fort of Bikaner.

MS. 25:—आसवालाँ रौ पौढियाँ .

A MS. in the form of a paper-roll, 672" long × 8½" broad. Incomplete at the beginning, and somewhat crumbled at the two margins in the first part. About 30-40 *akṣaras* in each line. Devanāgarī script. Written on both sides, but the back-side only partially filled. Age: about 150 years.

The roll contains genealogies of the Osvals, according to their different *gotras*, from the origin of each *gotra* down to the beginning of the Samvat-Century 1800. The origin of each *gotra* is first related in corrupt Sanskrit. Then come the genealogies, or pedigrees, each line containing the names of the sons of each particular individual, and on the left margin of the paper there being a blank on which the name of the village or town, where the individuals in question resided, is written. The genealogies consist of only bare names: dates are only exceptionally given, and they are not more than eight or ten in the whole work.

The beginning, which probably contained a general introduction, is missing. The roll, as it stands now, begins with a series of pedigrees, the *gotra* of which it is not possible to identify. 35½ inches below, we have an account of the *Nāhara* Osvals of Mahājana, beginning as follows.—

[महा]जने ॥ श्रीनाहरगोत्रे कुलदेव्यास्त्रासुंढाभक्ताः सोढलहर
 वास्तव्यः ॥ सां मेघा पुं सं देवा पुं सां वक्र
 पुं संसारा पुं कोला पुं ६ सौधर १ कोल्हा २
 गखिया ३ जावय ४ डूंगर ५ भोजा ६ सौधर
 पुं... etc.

Coming down, we find an account of the origin of the *Bhāphanāgotra* according to which it was started by Saccū and Yovana, two sons of Śrīpati, king of Dhārānagara, who went to Jāgallū and were converted to Jainism by *bhattāraka* Tilakācārya of the Vṛhadgaccha. Then begins the account of the descendants of Yovana, as follows :—

साह योवन पुत्र साह सोमल १...ततः सोमिल ३ गोत्रप्रसिद्धो
जातः साह सोमल पुं भोजा तेन सोहिलाग्रामे प्रसादः कारितः
तडाकमपि काराधितः (sic) ततः[ः] नागपुरात् श्रीतिलकाचार्यसुरीना
कार्यप्रतिष्ठा काराधिता संवत् १२१८...

Of the *Bhāphanā-gotra* the following 14 *sākhās* are recorded :

बापणा १ ठुल्ल २ धोरवाड ३ ऊडिया ४ जागड ५ भोटा ६
सोमलिया ७ वाहंतिया ८ वसाह ९ मीयडौरा (?) १० वाघमार ११
भाभू १२ धत्तूरीया १३ नाहटा १४ .

The next *gotra* described is the *Varalabdha*, the origin of which is traced to Lakhaṇa Pāla and Go Pāla, two *rājaputras* of Dhārānagara, who in Samvat 1102 went to Mathurā in pilgrimage, and there met Nemicaṇḍra Sūri of the Vṛhadgaccha, who converted them to Jainism.

Follows the *Vināyaka-gotra*, the origin of which is accounted for as below :—

पूर्व मार्वेश्वरीशोचादुत्पन्नौ विनायकगोत्रेः अजमेरस्थाने श्रीसरस्वती-
पत्तने समायातो देहडनामा स राज्यमान्यः आसीत् पुत्रार्थो विवाह-
त्रयमकरोत् बह्वन् प्रचारन् (sic) कुर्वन् (sic) सति तथापि संततिर्न (?)
जाता तदा लोकपरंपराया अतं यदत्र श्रीवृहद्गच्छाधीश्वरप्रधान-
श्रीमुनिशेखरसूरिशिष्या ओविशकोत्तिवाचिकाः संति ते तु संतानान्नायां
सम्यग् विदंति परं निस्पृहाः किंचिन्न गृह्णन्ति यस्तेषां आवको भवति
संतानार्थो संतति प्राप्नोति संवत् १३८१ वर्षे...etc.

Then comes the *Niksatragotra*, which is described as having been founded by the three Khici brothers Rāya Malla, Deva Simha, and Cācò, of the family of Lakhamāṇa Rāya, in the year Samvat 1366.

The last genealogies are those of the *Loḍhās*, a *gotra* of which the origin is not explained. With these the work closes.

The MS. forms part of the Darbar Library in the Fort of Bikaner.

